

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXII.—No. 567.

MAY 18, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ANNIVERSARY will be held at Burlington House, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at one p.m. The DINNER will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, at seven p.m. The President, Lord Ashburton, in the Chair. Tickets, One Guinea each, may be obtained at the Office, 15, Whitehall-place, S.W.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

will be held at the Club on Monday, the 27th inst. The chair to be taken at 1 precisely.

By order of the Committee, W. H. THOMAS, Sec.

Full-mail, May 10, 1861.

ETON COLLEGE.—The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Noblemen and Gentlemen

educated at Eton will be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Saturday, the 25th of May inst. Dinner at 7 o'clock.

C. J. SELWYN, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Tickets One Guinea each. It is requested that all communications be sent to the Tavern addressed to A. F. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Hon. Sec.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.—EVENING

COURSES OF LECTURES ON ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY and on ZOOLOGY.—After the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's Course of Lectures on Animal Physiology, an Elementary Course of Twelve Lectures on ZOOLOGY will be delivered by Prof. CHANT, M.D., on Tuesday Evenings, at 7.30, commencing on the 21st May. Fees, 1s. 1s. for Schoolmasters; and Ushers, 1s. 6d.

RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

May 9, 1861.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

EXAMINATION in MANCHESTER.

By Authority of the Senate, EXAMINATIONS for Matriculation and for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. will be held in the HALL of OWEN'S COLLEGE, Manchester, simultaneously with those held in London, as follows, viz.:

A Matriculation Examination on the 1st July next and following days. University Fee, 2s.; and Local Fee (in addition), 1s.

A First B.A. and B.Sc. Examination on the 15th of July and following days. University Fee, 5s.; Local Fee, 2s.

Further information, and Copies of the Local Regulations, may be obtained at Owen's College, on application to the Principal or the Librarian.

JOHN P. ASTON, Hon. Sec. to the Local Committee.

May 9, 1861.

WYKEHAMIST MEETING.—The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held at

Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday the 19th of June, 1861, when all noblemen and gentlemen educated at either of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges, are invited to attend.

The Rev. GEORGE MOBERLY, D.C.L., in the chair.

By order of the Warden of New College.

Henry Birley, Esq.,

William Elliot, Esq.,

Herbert N. Evans, Esq.,

William H. Fitz-Hugh, Esq.,

The Rev. John Lucy.

JOHN L. ELLIOT, Hon. Sec.

Tickets 15s. each.

Dinner on table at 7 precisely.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL

FESTIVAL at the NEW GARDEN, South Kensington, W.

The GRAND FLOWER and FRUIT SHOW, on June 5, Admission 10s.

The GRAND ROSE SHOW, July 10, June 6 5s.

The GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, September 11 2s. 6d.

The GRAND FRUIT and CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW, November 6 2s. 6d.

Fellows, Ivory Tickets, and persons registered under the Debutante Agreement, Free.

Doors open each Day, at 1 o'clock.

Tickets may be had at the Gardens, South Kensington; Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. R. W. OLLIVER'S, 19, Old Bond-street; Mr. SAIN'S, 1, St. James's-street; Mr. WESTON'S Library, Knightsbridge; and KEITH, PROWSE, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

Tickets sold on Days of the Shows will be charged 2s. 6d. extra.

All the Shows will be held under Roofed Buildings.

After the opening, on June 5, Bands will play, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in June and July.

As the Works in the Garden are still in progress, the Council have decided that the right of entry to these Promenades must, for the present Season, be limited to Fellows, who (except on Fête Days) may personally introduce two Friends, the holders of Ivory Tickets, who may introduce two Friends, and to those persons whose names are registered under the Debutante Agreement; and on Saturdays, after 1 o'clock, by Tickets, price 2s. 6d.

* Ballots for Election of Fellows will take place on the 24th and 31st of May.

By order of Council, ANDREW MURRAY.

THE late JOHN CROSS, Historical

Painter.—SUBSCRIPTION FUND.—On the occasion of the recent death of Mr. John Cross, author of "The Clemency of Cœur de Lion" (the picture now in the New Palace of Westminster), a Committee has been formed to promote the object set forth in the following resolutions, viz.:

"That, in consideration of the eminent merit of the late Mr. Cross as a historical painter, and of the position in which his untimely death has left a widow and four children, it is desirable to open a subscription for the purchase of one or more of his unsold pictures, to be placed in some public institution.

"That, when the purchase-money is raised, a meeting of the subscribers shall be called, for the purpose of determining the particular institution in which the picture or pictures selected shall be placed."

Subscriptions will be received at the London Joint-Stock Bank, Western Branch, Pall-mall, to the account of Mr. Edward Armitage, the Treasurer, 2, Hall-place, St. John's-wood; or by any Member of the Committee. The Rev. J. B. Hughes, Head Master of Blundell School, Tiverton, receives subscriptions in Devonshire, of which country Mr. Cross was a native.

EDWARD B. STEPHENS, Hon. Sec., April 20, 1861.

27, Upper Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

The works of Mr. Cross will be exhibited at the Great Room of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, from May 6 to 24. Admission free, daily, from 10 till 4 o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., &c. &c. President.

Subscription, ONE GUINEA.

Subscribers may select to the amount of their subscription from a variety of copyright works of art in ceramic statuary, Wedgwood-ware, metal, or photographs, chromo-lithographs, &c.; with ONE CHANCE FOR EACH GUINEA SUBSCRIBED in the next Distribution of Prizes.

Specimens on view in the Crystal Palace, and at the offices of the local agents.

Prospectus forwarded on application to I. WILKINSON, Secretary.

* * The Subscription List closes in July.

SIR JOHN SOANES'S MUSEUM.

Notice is hereby given, that in conformity with the Act of Parliament relating to the establishment of Sir John Soane's Museum, No. 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Museum will be OPEN every THURSDAY and FRIDAY, during the months of May and June, from Ten o'clock a.m. to Four o'clock p.m., for which cards of admission may be obtained at the Museum.

GEORGE HOBSON, Curator pro tem.

RENEWED ARCTIC SEARCH.

PEOPLE'S EXPEDITION.—The Endeavour (late Triumvir) schooner yacht, Capt. Parker Snow, will sail in June, if sufficient aid be rendered.

Particulars have appeared in the press, and through various circulars and pamphlets. The latter (price 1s.) can be obtained on application.

Subscriptions to be sent to Messrs. BIDDLEPH, COCKS, and Co., Bankers, No. 43, Charing-cross, London, for Snow's Renewed Arctic Search.

THE PRESS.

WANTED, in June, a SITUATION as REPORTER on a Provincial Paper.

Address "LAMBA," Mr. Metcalfe's, Stationer, Retford.

THE PRESS.—The Editor of a first-class

Provincial Journal, who has had great experience and success in the conducting of newspapers, will be shortly OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. He is a Practical Writer, and is also thoroughly acquainted with Sub-Editing Work. References unexceptionable.

For further particulars address "F. N. PRESS," Messrs Eyre and Co., 32, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

A GRADUATE OF LONDON, and of the

University of Heidelberg, is desirous of meeting with some remunerative LITERARY EMPLOYMENT. Translations from or into French or German. Collation or Comparison of MSS. or printed Editions, Cataloguing or Indexing Libraries, public or private, Revising and Conducting through the Press Works requiring care, or any similar work, would be suitable, and could be undertaken.

Apply by letter to "S. C. L.," Post-office, Hampstead, London, N.W.

CHURCH NEWSPAPER.—WANTED

TO PURCHASE, the COPYRIGHT of a WEEKLY CHURCH NEWSPAPER, of moderately high tone in respect to Church Politics.

Address W. JAGGETT, Esq., Solicitor, 9, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE TURKISH BATH.—Mr. POTTER,

Proprietor of the Original Bath in England, has VACANCIES in the House for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Established 1857, under Medical Directions, Clifford-street, Manchester.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEA PRIZE for

the best TEMPERANCE TALE.—The Directors of the Scottish Temperance League hereby offer a Prize of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS Sterling for the BEST TEMPERANCE TALE.

The Conditions of the Competition may be learned by sending a stamped envelope to JOHN S. MARR, 108, Hope-street, Glasgow.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—

MACHINING FOR THE TRADE.

Mr. CROCKFORD is prepared to undertake the MACHINING of BOOK-WORK and NEWSPAPERS. Single cylinder Machines—perfecting ditto (with the "set-off" for woodcuts)—and two-feeder machines. Specimens and estimates furnished on application to the OVERSEER, 346, Strand, W.C.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and

County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a correct copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours, with written description, 6s.; Large size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee two guineas. An Index, containing the names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c., &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d. post free.—By T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the

Best Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RINGS (18 Carat, Hall

Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P.O. order the sizes will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER with

Arms, Crests, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s.; Best make, 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London W.C.

THE ARTS.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER

COLOURS.—The Fifty-seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH!

This great PICTURE, by R. DOWLING, is now on VIEW at BELJEMANN'S, 28, Oxford-street, W. Admission 6d. Fridays and Saturdays 1s.

MRS. FRY READING to the PRISONERS

in NEWGATE in 1816.—A grand Historical Picture of the most touching interest, by JERRY BARRITT, is now on VIEW at the Gallery, 191, Piccadilly, opposite Sackville-street. Admission 1s., from 11 till 5.

THE LAST SLEEP of ARGYLE.—The

LAST SCENE in the LIFE of MONTROSE.—These CHEF D'ŒUVRES of E. M. WARD, Esq., are daily ON VIEW at the Gallery, No. 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, from 10 to 6. Admission 6d.

SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES.

A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c., is OPEN at Brienne-street, 40, Munich. HERP SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commissions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed.

The proprietor is permitted to refer to the Curric Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, as voucher for his respectability.

IMPORTANT to ARTISTS and others

having PAINTINGS and WORKS of ART to DISPOSE OF.—J. BEHRENS, of 4, Coventry-street, Haymarket, having determined to open his very extensive galleries for the sale of works of art, &c., on commission, begs respectfully to inform those who have PAINTINGS, &c., to DISPOSE OF that he is now ready to receive the same. Terms may be ascertained on application as above.

CROSS'S CŒUR DE LION and other

WORKS of ART on VIEW at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, till 24th May, from 10 to 4. Admission free. The subscription for purchasing one or more of the unsold works for the benefit of the painter's widow and family is in progress.

Contributions received at the London Joint-stock Bank, Western Branch, Pall-mall, to the account of the Treasurer, Mr. ARMITAGE; or by E. R. STEPHENS, Hon. Sec., 27, Upper Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

THE STRATFORD PORTRAIT of

SHAKESPEARE. With a view to solve a somewhat "vexed question," this recently-discovered picture has been brought to London, that its claims to regard may be properly decided on.

Special invitations will be issued to those most likely to feel interested in this Portrait and its history; but, as far as can be, there will be found every disposition to exhibit it to others who may desire the opportunity of examination; to which end applications directed to Mr. S. COLLINS, No. 6, Somerset-street, Portman-square, W., will receive all possible attention.

HISTORY of WATER COLOUR

PAINTING.—An EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS illustrating the History of the Art, and of Works by Female Students of the Schools of Art, will be OPENED on the 1st JUNE 1861, at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission, One Shilling.—Catalogues, Sixpence. By Order of the Committee.

LOUISA GANN, Secretary.

(Removed from 37, Gower-street.)

A BAZAAR in aid of the Building Fund of the School will be held in June.

DISTRIBUTION of MEDALS and

PRIZES to the STUDENTS of the FEMALE SCHOOL of ART, and Female Students of the Metropolitan District Schools of Art.

The Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., Lord President of the Council, will deliver the Medals and Prizes to the Students in the Lecture Theatre of the Museum of Geology, Jernyn-street, on SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE 1861, at 12 o'clock.

An Exhibition of the Works of Female Students will open at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on the same day, together with an Exhibition of Works illustrating the History of Water-Colour Painting.

Now ready, price One Guinea, elegantly bound, a New Edition, with Portrait of the Princess Royal.

THE BRIDAL SOUVENIR. Every page

richly illuminated from designs by Mr. STANESBY. "A splendid specimen of decorative art, and a gift-book of the most appropriate and permanent value."—*Literary Gazette.*

BIRTH-DAY SOUVENIR (The): A Book of

Thoughts on Life and Immortality. Every page richly illuminated by Mr. STANESBY.

"Admirably designed."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

"Beautifully executed."—*Literary Gazette.*

GRIFFITH and FAIRBAN, Corner of St. Paul's-churchyard.

CONTINENTAL TOUR.—Long

Vacations. A German gentleman, late tutor to their Gr. D. H. H. the Princes Louis and Henry of Hesse, and an efficient linguist, wishes to take CHARGE of a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN purposing a Continental Tour during the long vacations.

For cards and references apply to "TUTOR," 9, Bolton-row, Mayfair, W.

MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION.—Mrs.

BESSIE INGLIS begs to announce that she will give READINGS, from some of the LIVING WOMEN POETS, at the Marylebone Institution, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, May 23rd. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s.

Ticket to be obtained at the Institution, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square; and of EMILY FAIRFUL, Victoria Press, 9, Great Cornam-street.



MUSIC.

MISS CLARA FRASER is in town for the season. Communications respecting engagements to be addressed to her residence, 17, Berners-street, W.

ALBONI, Formes, Wieniawski, Chas. Hallé, Catherine Hayes, Louisa Vining, Laura Baxter, Los Celles, Stubbach, Alberto Lawrence, Emily Spiller, Sig. and Mme. Ferrari, &c., at Mr. TENNANT'S ANNUAL CONCERT, MONDAY evening, May 20, in Exeter Hall. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Stalls numbered and reserved, 7s.; reserved area, 5s.; area 3s.; orchestra, 2s.; promenade and gallery, 1s.

MRS. ANDERSON, Pianist to her Majesty the Queen, and Musical Instructress to her Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louise, has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, on Monday morning, June 17, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

TITENS, at Exeter Hall.—The FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE CREATION by the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, Wednesday, May 22nd. Chorus of 600 voices, with complete band, selected from the Philharmonic and Opera orchestras. Conductor—Mr. G. W. Martin. Madame Titens, supported by other eminent vocalists, will sing for the first time in Exeter Hall.

Offices, Nos. 14 and 15, Exeter Hall.

WATERHOUSE HAWKINS' GRAPHIC LECTURES on the EXTINCT ANIMALS at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. The Course of five Lectures COMMENCED on MONDAY, May 13, and will be continued on the following Monday and Wednesday Afternoons at three o'clock.

Tickets for the Course: Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. Single Lecture: Reserved Seats 3s.; Area 2s.; Gallery, 1s. To be had at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

BEETHOVEN ROOMS.—Mme. ANGELO will have the honour to give a SOIREE MUSICALE at the above Rooms (her first appearance in public), on the 22nd of May, assisted by eminent artists. Conductor, Mr. Walter Macfarlane.

Tickets, 7s., to be obtained of the principal Musicians; and of Mme. ANGELO, No. 79, St. John's-wood-terrace, N.W. Further particulars will be duly announced.

SIGNOR CAMPANA has the honour to announce that, by the kind permission of Mrs. Douglas Baird, his ANNUAL GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at 82, Eaton-square, on THURSDAY, June 20, 1861, on which occasion several of the most admired pieces in his new opera of "Almina" will be performed by the most celebrated artists, together with other new compositions. Further particulars will be shortly announced.

Address Signor CAMPANA, 15, Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, S.W.

UNDER the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge and H.R.H. the Princess Mary Adelaide, Miss ADELINIE RAE will give a MATINEE MUSICALE at Willis's Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 14th of June, when she will be assisted by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Signor Piatti, and other eminent artists. Subscribers' tickets, six for one guinea; single ticket, half-a-guinea; all reserved seats.

Address, regarding the Matinée or Lesson, to Miss RAE's residence, 17, Victoria-grove, Queen's-gate, S.W.

MR. FREDC. PENNA.—Whitsun Holidays—Third Week. Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly. Highways and Byways of Song.—Mr. FREDC. PENNA begs to announce that he will give his NEW and POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Tomorrow, and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock. A Morning Performance every Saturday at 3. Piano-forte, Mme. Penna.

Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box-office open daily from 11 till 4.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in Aid of the Funds of the General Hospital, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of August next, under the especial patronage of

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.

President—The Right Honourable the Earl of SHREWSBURY and TALBOT.

Vice-Presidents—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties.

J. O. MASON, Chairman of the Committee.

HERR de BECKER has the honour to announce that his MATINEE MUSICALE will take place on THURSDAY, JUNE 6, at 10, Grosvenor-square, by the kind permission of Messrs. Colard and Colard, under the patronage of the Duchess of Inverness, the Duchess of St. Alban's, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Countess of Bernstorff, Lady Charlotte Denison, Frances, Countess of Walsgrave, Countess of Harrington, Countess of Yarborough, Viscountess Palmerston, Viscountess Ashbrook, Lady Theresa Lewis, Lady Maria Ponsonby, Lady Charlotte Copley, Lady Sophia Pelham, Baroness North, Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, Lady Rolle, Lady Henniker, Lady Heytesbury, Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady Hoag.

Further particulars will be shortly advertised. For lessons on the piano-forte and singing apply to HERR N. DE BECKER, 5, Bloomsbury-place, Piccadilly; and at ADDISON, HOLIER, and LUCAS'S, Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, Regent-street; and R. OLIVER'S, Old Bond-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

The Crown Lease of the Parthenon Club, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, with possession at Lady-day 1862.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the CROWN LEASE, for an unexpired term of 57 years, at a ground rent of 100s. per annum, of that noble pile of BUILDINGS, with courtyard, on the east side of Regent-street, Waterloo-place, now occupied by the Parthenon Club; on lease to the Parthenon Club for a term which will expire at Lady-day 1862, at 1545s. per annum, but which rent has been reduced to 100s. per annum, in consideration of a premium of 7000s. At the expiration of the club lease there is no doubt that a rental of at least 2500s. per annum may be readily obtained, from the situation, capabilities, and extent of the property. More detailed advertisements will shortly appear. The property may be viewed by introduction only to the Secretary.

Further particulars to be obtained of Messrs. BOLTON, BELFORD, and BOLTON, Elm-court, Temple; and at the offices of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, No. 6, Lancaster-place, W.C.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, the Son of a Bookseller, a SITUATION in the same line, in a pious family, where he could obtain more knowledge of the business. Moderate salary. Age 20.

Address "R. H.," Post Office, Woodbridge.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—WANTED, by a steady and respectable Young Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT in the above business. Would make himself generally useful, and willing to assist in the Printing Office when required. Good references.

Address "B. G.," Mr. H. Pier's, Booksellers, Norwich.

SITUATION WANTED, as APPRENTICE

to a Bookseller, Stationer, Printer, and Bookbinder, by a Youth, 16 years of age, who has been well educated.

Apply to Mr. CHANDLER, Cricketers Farm, Goodnestone, Wingham, Kent.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

CLASSICAL TUTOR. Wanted immediately, one who has recently taken high classical honours at Oxford, to read with a young man for a few hours weekly. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3588, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

COMMERCIAL MASTER in a public school in Lancashire. One who understands land surveying well, and a little drawing, is required. Must have had some experience, and be well qualified. Salary from 80s. to 100s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3588, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH ASSISTANT in a school. Must be thoroughly competent to teach his own language and German, and able to speak English fluently. Wanted from the present time till the middle of June. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3590, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER or WARDEN of a Welsh collegiate institution. Must be a clergyman of the Established Church, in full orders, thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh language, and competent to impart a sound classical and literary education. He will be allowed to take as many private pupils (boys and twenty free scholars on the foundation) as the premises will accommodate, at a sum of not less than 8 guineas per annum. Yearly endowment 135s. and residence, subject to a trifling deduction. Applications, accompanied by references and certificates, to be sent in by June 14. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3592, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER of a first-class school within a few miles of London. Required a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge; a clergyman preferred. He will have the full charge and superintendence of the school. Stipend 200s., with board and residence. Wanted immediately or at Midsummer, as may be agreed upon. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3594, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER to teach a mixed village school, and MISTRESS (his wife) the needlework. The master must be certificated and a Churchman; age between 25 and 40. Application to be made first, after which a letter containing information will be addressed to applicant. Testimonials to be sent in before the 25th of May; copies only are required, and they will not be returned. Salary 40s. and school pence (about 25s.), also a good house and garden. Locality Yorkshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3596, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE TUTOR. Wanted in August a gentleman competent to instruct in English, classics, and mathematics, three boys, the sons of a vicar in Cheshire (ages 13, 11, 8). Lodgings near and reasonable; partial board at the vicarage. Applicants to state age, references, and terms, which must be moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3598, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER in a boarding school, near London. Must be experienced, a thorough disciplinarian and a good penman and arithmetician. Wanted immediately. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3600, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER in a middle-class school, to teach English generally, French, and drawing. The duties, besides teaching, are those which usually devolve on an assistant master in a small boarding school. Salary from 45s. to 50s. Locality South Devon, on the coast. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3602, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR, to take the charge of five boys, ages 8 to 14. Must be able to teach French, mathematics, Latin, and the usual branches of a sound English education; religious views Evangelical; a good disciplinarian and one accustomed to tuition is especially sought. Salary 50s., with prospect of increase. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3604, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TEMPORARY MASTER, for a middle-class school in Wales. Must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and able to furnish good references. The engagement will be for a month, and may lead to a permanent engagement. The remuneration offered is 3s. and travelling expenses down. Wanted immediately. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3606, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR (in France) wanted, for a youth of 18, in a family where two or three more pupils of a like age are taken. The acquirement of the French and German languages chiefly desired. Paris would be objected to. Terms must not exceed 70s. per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3608, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a first-class school near London. A clergyman's son preferred; age from 17 to 19. He will have to take the lowest classes, and half the superintendence in play hours. His whole time would not be required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3610, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NON-RESIDENT ASSISTANT in a

Brighton school, consisting of eighteen boys from 9 to 14 years of age. Required an under-graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, or a gentleman who has passed through one of the great public schools with distinction, to teach classics, including Latin composition and versification, arithmetic, Euclid, and the elements of algebra, also geography and history; he will be required to walk with his pupils occasionally. Terms 100s. board and lodging provided. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3612, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SENIOR ASSISTANT MASTER of a college in the Isle of Man, to teach classics in the upper school under the vice-principal, and take a junior class in mathematics, also to assist the bursar and chaplain in the management of the boarders out of school. Salary 75s., with board, washing, and lodging; moderate travelling expenses allowed. Wanted by the beginning of August. Applications with testimonials to be sent in by June 5. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3614, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL TUTOR wanted after Midsummer, by a clergyman who prepares pupils for public schools. Stipend 50s., board and lodging. Locality Worcestershire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3616, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT. Wanted immediately, in a select school in Cheshire, a young man to take the junior department. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3618, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

WRITING MASTER in a public school in Lancashire; must have had some experience, and be well qualified. Salary about 50s.; board within college. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3620, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Wanted immediately, till Midsummer, a young lady competent to teach music, French, and drawing, and to assist in English, at a small boarding school in the country. Duties light. Salary 20s. per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3622, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Wanted at Midsummer, a lady not under 25 years of age, whose experience in training enables her to take an active part in a boarding and day school. She must be a member of the Church of England. Locality, Manchester. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3624, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a ladies' school. Wanted immediately, a lady, about 25 years of age, to instruct the junior pupils in English only, and to take charge of the schoolroom after the hours of study. Must be steady and active. A small salary is offered. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3626, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS in a select school near Liverpool. Required a young lady who also understands French, music, and singing. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3628, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER in a select school, near Liverpool. Required at Midsummer a well-educated French lady, of sound Protestant principles, who can, in addition to her own language, impart a thorough knowledge of German. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3630, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH PROTESTANT NURSERY GOVERNESS for three young children wanted, by a lady residing near London. Must be a good needlewoman, and able to teach French, and some music. Applicants to state particulars, and give references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3632, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family in the country. Required a young lady to instruct three little girls under 12 years of age in good English, music, and French. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3634, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR TEACHER in a ladies' college. Required a young lady to superintend the practice of the piano, and assist with the younger pupils. No salary is offered, as the young lady will enjoy unusual educational and other advantages. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3636, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a preparatory school for young gentlemen. Required, after the Midsummer vacation, an experienced lady to assist generally in the school duties, and to give lessons in music and French, which latter must have been acquired on the Continent. Salary according to experience and qualifications. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3638, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, to instruct four children (the eldest 9 years old) in the rudiments of French and music, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3640, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take the entire charge of four children (the eldest 7 years of age) and their wardrobe. Music and the rudiments of French required. Locality Norfolk. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3642, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family in the country, to take the entire charge of three children between the ages of 9 and 12. Must be able to impart a good English education, with the rudiments of French and music; must also be a good needlewoman; one who has been in a training institution preferred. Applicants to state salary, age, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3644, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for one little girl, 7 years of age. Locality, the suburbs of London, W. district. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3646, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Wanted, in a clergyman's family in the country, a Swiss or German Protestant, to teach and take care of two boys, ages 6 and 8. A good knowledge of French indispensable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3648, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Wanted, by a clergyman's wife in Kent, a lady of Christian character, to take the entire charge of her two children, aged 8 and 4. Applicants to state age, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3650, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in a Herefordshire farmhouse, to instruct and take charge of four children under nine years of age. Applicants to state age and salary, and to give reference to last situation. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3652, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take the charge of five children (nothing mental), the eldest a boy 11 years of age. Required a young lady who can teach the elements of Latin, French, and dancing. Would prefer one who has been teacher in a school. Salary 29s. and laundress. Locality Essex. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3654, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.
Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS DAILY TUTOR; in or near London preferred, otherwise abroad, and in a good family; age 35. Teaches elementary classics, mathematics, English, arithmetic, geography, writing, history, &c. &c. Has been twice master in a training college, and three years tutor in a nobleman's family in Hungary. Can give many references to ladies and gentlemen in England; is a good companion for youths, and of very great and varied experience. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7053, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS DRAWING MASTER. Teaches model drawing, figure, flower, landscape, architectural, &c. Was formerly a student of the Institute of Science and Art. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7055, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH MASTER in an endowed grammar school; age 25. Has had seven years' experience in connection with training colleges, five of which were passed as master of a model school. Is competent to teach ordinary school subjects, mathematics, drawing, chemistry, and natural philosophy; possesses most satisfactory testimonials, including some from H.M.'s inspectors of schools. Would not object to a commercial school or a good National school. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7057, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, and DRAWING MASTER; age 33. Has had twelve years' experience; is patient, and a good disciplinarian. Can teach English generally, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing, painting in water-colours, and bookkeeping; possesses a good knowledge of French, drilling, trigonometry, field measuring, and fortifications. Salary 50s. to 70s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7059, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS EVENING TUTOR (after five p.m.), either at his own residence at Hampstead or at the pupil's. Advertiser has had 10 years' experience in preparing pupils for the public schools and competitive examinations. The course of instruction includes classics and mathematics, with French and German. Terms moderate, and junior pupils not objected to. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7061, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS HEAD MASTER in a public school. A gentleman having been for some years at the head of the English department of a public school, wishes for a re-engagement at Midsummer. He is Ph.D. and M.A. of a first-rate German university, and has received the Austrian Gold Medal for Literary Merit. Teaches Latin, mathematics, English, French, and German commercial correspondence, fortification, chemistry, and the various subjects of the Government and middle-class examination (exclusive of Greek). As he has now private boarders in his own house, he would probably be able to introduce pupils. Copies of testimonials may be seen at the *Critic Office*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7063, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS HINDOSTANI TEACHER in a school; age 31; was born and resided for more than twenty years in India; possesses high testimonials. Would be happy to receive or to visit private pupils. Terms, four guineas per quarter, two lessons a week. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7065, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER (non-resident) in a school, or VISITING TUTOR; in or near London preferred. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge (high Senior Officer), and fully qualified to teach mathematics, moderate classics and French, English subjects, chemistry, elementary Hebrew, &c. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7067, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSIC TEACHER in schools or private families; age 25. Teaches harmony, composition, and pianoforte playing. Has had 7 years' practical and theoretical experience in various families, to which references can be made, also in schools, where appointments have been held for the terms of three and five years. Is the author of several published works, and was formerly pupil of Dr. Sternale Bennett, Mr. Alex. Billel, and Mr. G. A. Macfarren. Terms for each pupil in schools one guinea per quarter; for private pupils six lessons for one guinea. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7069, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a grammar school in England, or a Colonial appointment. Has had twelve years' experience in excellent schools, and is now head master of one in Wiltshire. Has been trained and certificated; obtained prizes for drawing, possesses high testimonials, and can give good references. Terms: if a master in England, not less than 100s. subject to increase; if abroad, passage-money and outfit, with not less than 150s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7071, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR in a gentleman's family, or **TUTOR** in a school within five miles of Tottenham-court-road; age 21. Teaches English generally (including geography and history), also Latin, Greek, junior mathematics, French (grammatically and conversationally), and the rudiments of German. Has had three years' experience in a school. Salary 50s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7073, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, with a house for the pupil. A gentleman, living near the Regent's-park, having a pupil residing with him who attends lectures at King's College during the day, and reads with him in the evening, wishes to meet with another. Terms two guineas a week, including board and residence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7075, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, by a gentleman, who is married and possessor of considerable experience in tuition, formerly of Winchester College and Oxford. He gives instruction in Greek, Latin, prose and verse composition, arithmetic, &c. Terms moderate; if at advertiser's residence near Portman-square, 2s. per hour. High testimonials, and references to gentlemen and others. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7077, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS PRIVATE MATHEMATICAL TUTOR, by a high Wrangler, to receive or attend pupils in the afternoon or evening in London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7079, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, at the pupil's or his own residence in the neighbourhood of Portman-square. Teaches Greek and Latin classics, including prose and verse composition, Euclid, arithmetic, &c. Was formerly of Winchester school, and subsequently of Pembroke College, Oxford. Has had 15 years' experience in tuition. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7081, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, in law, classics, logic, political economy, English composition, &c., by an M.A. who has obtained prizes in the above-mentioned subjects. Testimonials can be seen at the *Critic Office*. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7083, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, within an easy distance of St. Paul's Cathedral. A graduate of Oxford in holy orders would be happy to receive into his family one or two pupils as boarders for the public schools, and to assist them in the preparation of their studies; or he would read for two or three hours daily with any youth who may be preparing himself for the military or civil service examinations, or for matriculation at either of the universities. The highest references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7085, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT TUTOR for a few months; the seaside preferred; age 23. Took a good classical degree at Cambridge, and possesses high testimonials. Salary no object. A mastership for a permanency would prove acceptable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7087, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT TUTOR, either in England or abroad. Is competent to teach junior pupils Latin, Greek, algebra, &c., and can impart a perfect knowledge of French (acquired abroad) and a good knowledge of Spanish. Advertiser is 24 years of age, a Roman Catholic, and accustomed to tuition. References to the gentleman in whose family he has been residing as tutor for the last four years. Terms from 40s. to 50s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7089, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of Arabic, Turkish, and Modern Greek. A gentleman who has long resided in the East, and has also held a chair in one of the London colleges, prepares candidates for the Indian civil service and others in Arabic, Hindustani, French, German, and Italian. For particulars as to terms, &c., address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7091, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of Oriental and European languages. A linguist of standing, experience, and success in tuition, and who holds a chair in one of the London colleges, prepares candidates for the Indian civil service and others in Arabic, Hindustani, French, German, and Italian. For particulars as to terms, &c., address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7093, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a school or private family, by a native of France, aged 24; in or near London, and non-resident, preferred. Teaches French, German, mathematics (pure and mixed), natural philosophy, and drilling. Has been director of a regimental school in France; can educate for the army examinations. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7095, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family or school, by a clergyman, graduate and Pupil-Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, aged 31, with twelve years' experience in tuition. He teaches the highest classics, Latin, Greek, Hebrew (a little French), also mathematics (pure and mixed) thoroughly, algebra to cubics, trigonometry, conic sections, surveying, globes and natural philosophy, superior drawing and mapping; is a kind and most successful teacher and disciplinarian. Salary 20s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7097, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR, by an M.A. of a Scottish University, who carried the first mathematical prizes and honours in his class, and held a high position in classics, &c. Is acquainted with French, and to some extent with German and Italian. Would have no objection to a situation abroad. Is 24 years of age, accustomed to tuition (both private and public), and can give most satisfactory references. Salary from 60s. to 100s. if resident. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7099, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR during the Midsummer vacation (about 6 weeks), in any part of England, resident or non-resident; age 33. Teaches the Greek and Latin classics, French, and elementary mathematics. Has had considerable experience in the instruction of pupils from the age of 8 to 20. Is now engaged as private tutor in a family, with whom he has been upwards of 7 years. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7101, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a school or private family; age 22. Teaches English generally, junior French, and mathematics, Latin, and Greek. Experience three years. Good references in London and Brighton. Salary 25s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7103, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family or school; age 23; educated for eight years at a public school, and was 14th in Classical Tripos, and Foundation Scholar of Emmanuel Coll. Camb. Knows well arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, and mechanics. Was temporarily second master of an Essex grammar school. Salary not less than 100s. according to time. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7105, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family, or French and drawing master in a private school, by a Protestant gentleman of noble family, and native of Paris; age 25. Has had three years' experience in England; has travelled much on the Continent, and would have no objection to travel again. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7107, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TRAVELLING TUTOR. An English graduate of high standing in a German university, wishing to spend a year or two on the Continent, is willing to undertake the care of two or three young gentlemen from fourteen to twenty years of age. He has for some years been an upper master in one of our public schools, and is competent to prepare pupils for the army, naval, or civil service examinations. He has been likewise accustomed to private tuition and the care of private boarders. Testimonials may be seen on application at the *Critic Office*. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7109, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school; the neighbourhood of London preferred. Advertiser is thoroughly competent to undertake the English department and the junior form of classics and mathematics. Stipend from 75s. to 80s. non-resident. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7111, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school, by a trained, certificated (2nd class) master. He desires a re-engagement at Midsummer; is a thorough disciplinarian, and teaches music, chemistry, drawing, &c. Unexceptionable references and testimonials; would have no objection to a superior English mastership in a private school. Liberal salary expected. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7113, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR ENGLISH TEACHER; age 19. Has had two years' experience as a teacher in a Worcester school, the principal of which will give a satisfactory testimonial. Salary 30s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7115, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER (non-resident) in a grammar school, by a graduate of Cambridge, who has been five years in holy orders, has taken private pupils, is 30 years of age, married, and has private means. He is competent to teach classics, elementary mathematics, natural sciences, &c. Has good testimonials, and can give good references. Stipend 100s. and house, or house rent. If the school were situated in a pleasant town on the sea coast, where occasional Sunday duty could be obtained, less would be accepted. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7117, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a grammar school. Teaches classics, Ovid, Caesar, Virgil, Xenophon, Homer, mathematics, arithmetic, algebra (to simple equations), and Euclid (1-3). Salary 30s. References to clergymen; has had one year's experience in tuition. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7119, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school or **TUTOR** in a private family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in classics, French (acquired in France), and English. Respectable references will be given. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7121, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a school, by a young man who is capable of instructing in drawing and the usual English subjects. Has been for the last nine months in a collegiate school. Will be disengaged at Midsummer. Opportunities of improvement will be more appreciated than much salary. Good testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7123, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS ORGANIST and JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a public school or college. Is a beautiful penman, and can teach English generally, and junior Latin. Has had four years' experience as organist in a large church. Possesses high testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7125, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, or **COMPANION** to a lady who is going abroad; has filled a similar situation; age 20. Salary to depend upon the duties required to be performed; about 100s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7127, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to one or two young children, or as useful **COMPANION** to a lady. Can teach English and the rudiments of music; age 19. Salary 100s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7129, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to two or three children who are deprived of maternal care, by a lady of superior attainments, who would also undertake the entire management of the household duties. The suburbs of London preferred; age 38. Salary 40s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7131, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a ladies' boarding school or private family, the former preferred, by a young lady in the 21st year, and fully competent to impart a thorough English education, with music, and the rudiments of French and drawing. Has experience in tuition, having been governess in a private family upwards of two years. Salary 20s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7133, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family near London; age 22. Teaches English, the piano, drawing in several styles, and French. Has resided some time in France. Salary not less than 25s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7135, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children in a family, or as **JUNIOR GOVERNESS** in a school; the neighbourhood of London or the north of England preferred; age 20. Teaches the usual branches of an English education, with thorough piano, singing, junior French, and drawing. Good recommendations from the lady in whose school her education was finished, and from other parties. Salary 20s. with kind treatment. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7137, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, RESIDENT or **DAILY**; if daily, the West-end of London preferred; age 20. Teaches music, French, drawing, and Latin. Terms moderate. Good references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7139, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; age 19. Is competent to teach English in all its branches, French, music, and singing. Salary 20s., with laundress. Can give unexceptionable references. Would prefer going abroad. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7141, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, combined, if desirable, with the duties of **HOUSEKEEPER**; age 30. Teaches French, music, and thorough English. Has had ten years' experience as a governess, and six as a housekeeper and companion. Satisfactory references can be given. Terms from 20s. to 30s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7143, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to very young children. Is capable of imparting the elements of an English education, without accomplishments. No objection to take charge of wardrobe, &c. Salary 15s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7145, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children in a school or family, in or near London; age 19. Teaches English, music, French, and the rudiments of Latin. Has had three years' experience in tuition; possesses the good temper, patience, and firmness. No objection to little boys. Salary 30s. Good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7147, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in the family of an Evangelical clergyman or layman; Shropshire or an adjacent county preferred; age 20. Has had three years' experience in tuition, and is competent to teach English, music, French, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin. Has lately returned from Paris after a residence of some months. Salary 30 guineas, with laundress. Good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7149, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in or near London; age 24. Teaches fluent French, good music, English, and the rudiments of drawing. Has two years' experience in tuition. Would not object to take the entire charge of her pupils. Salary from 40*l*. to 50*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7151, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; age 28. Teaches English in all its branches, French, music, and drawing. Has had considerable experience in tuition, and been accustomed to pupils from eight to nineteen years of age. Her present engagement will terminate at Midsummer. Salary 50*l*. The North of England objected to. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7153, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a young lady from Germany. She is perfectly competent to teach German, French, and music, in which latter accomplishment she is a proficient, having been for some time in the musical school at Cologne. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7155, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS. A clergyman and his wife will be happy to recommend a lady, in whom they have every confidence, as Resident Governess, competent to teach French, music, and the usual routine of a good English education. She prefers the country, and children under twelve years of age. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7157, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, in a family or school, to teach young ladies who are advanced in their studies. Attainments, English, French, Italian, drawing in various styles, music, and several kinds of fancy work, age 24. Salary from 40*l*. to 60*l*. Has been much abroad. Will be disengaged at Midsummer. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7159, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, ASSISTANT in a school, or COMPANION to a lady. Understands music, and can take the English classes of junior pupils. Has had some experience in tuition, and can give good references; age 26. Salary 20*l*. The country preferred; would not object to take charge of an invalid, having previously done so. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7161, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS, by a lady who has had considerable experience in tuition. She is competent to impart superior instruction in English, music, singing, drawing (in various styles), and painting to advanced pupils, with French to those under twelve. Remuneration from 60 to 80 guineas. Satisfactory references. Engagement desired after the Midsummer vacation. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7163, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS in a private family—London preferred; age 20. Teaches thorough English, French (to pupils not too far advanced), music, and German to beginners. Would be happy to make herself useful in any way not menial, her object being to procure an engagement in a clergyman's or professional gentleman's family, and where she would be treated as one of the family. Salary from 25*l*. to 30*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7165, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JOINT GOVERNESSES in a nobleman's family, by two young ladies; the one to teach French, acquired during a six years' residence on the Continent, and English generally; the other as superior nursery governess and companion to the pupils; and a member of the Established Church; age 30. Salary, if daily from 60*l*. to 80*l*, mornings from 20*l*. to 50*l*, afternoons from 20*l*. to 40*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7169, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING, AFTERNOON, or DAILY GOVERNESS in or near London, the S. district preferred, by a lady who has had twelve years' experience in tuition. Teaches English thoroughly, writing, arithmetic, use of the globes, and composition, also French (Parisian accent), Italian and German grammatically, the elements of Latin, drawing (pencil and sepia), music and singing. Is the daughter of a deceased East India officer, and a member of the Established Church; age 30. Salary, if daily from 60*l*. to 80*l*, mornings from 20*l*. to 50*l*, afternoons from 20*l*. to 40*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7171, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS, by a young lady who has had twelve months' experience in tuition. She instructs in English generally, and French grammatically and conversationally (partly acquired in France), also in music. Children under 12, and the neighbourhoods of Camden-town, Kentish-town, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7173, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MISTRESS of a village, or mixed, or ragged school, in or near London. Has a seven years' character from her last situation. References permitted to the Rev. J. P. Wright, Royal Lodge, Leightonstone, Essex, and the Rev. T. Perry, The Parsonage, Christ's Church, Rotherhithe. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7175, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Royal Literary Fund seldom affords much opportunity for special remark. Generally speaking, it has been the same old story over again; the same collection of authors and publishers—the greater of both kinds being conspicuous by their absence; the same superlatively bad dinner; the same speeches upon the same topics; and the same list of donations read by Mr. GEORGE GODWIN, with an excellence of elocution which is invariably equal to the task of infusing variety even into a roll of names and sums. This year, however, a livelier interest was awakened by the announcement that the chair was to be occupied by the Duc d'AUMALE. The secret of this interest is not difficult to penetrate. A few *gobemouches* may have thought it likely—as a Lancashire contemporary appears to have done—that the Duc would consider the opportunity a fit and proper one for a reference to his castigation of Prince Jérôme Bonaparte; an expectation which seems scarcely reconcilable with the universal estimation of the Duc d'AUMALE as an accomplished gentleman. We prefer to account for the sympathy awakened among literary circles by the appearance, on this occasion, of the fourth son of Louis Philippe, by the dislike which intelligent men preserve in their hearts for the present condition of affairs in France, and by the estimation in which the Duc is held as a gentleman, an author, and the intelligent collector and possessor of one of the finest private libraries in Europe. In the first of these qualifications he needs no praise at our hands; in the second, we need but cite his contributions to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and his account of the Algerian campaigns—not to mention his recent skilful political letter (for we utterly repudiate the theory that that composition was written by M. THIERS, or by any one else but him whose name it bears); and for the third, his magnificent library at Twickenham, and his position as one of the most liberal and efficient members of the Philobiblion Society, shall be his best proofs. No wonder, then, that some of the best literary men in England rallied round him on this occasion, to do him honour, and to testify by their presence their respect for the Prince “who, to borrow the eloquent words which Mr. DISRAELI used on Wednesday night, “by no fault of his own banished from the court and camp, can find consolation in the library, and generous occupation in the rich galleries of learning and art.” We could have desired to see the list of literary names longer; but still it was one of unprecedented length for a dinner of the Royal Literary Fund. Men distinguished in the foremost ranks of scientific and historical literature, the *belles lettres* and journalism, the *sommités* of the publishing world, all crowded to do honour to the exiled Prince; and if one proof more were wanting of the interest which his position had excited, it might be found in the significant fact that the galleries and benches at either end of the banquet-hall were thronged with ladies fair, who testified by the attention which they paid to the proceedings the warmth and strength of their sympathy.

Of the speeches we can make but brief mention. The accent and Gallicisms of the PRINCE did not at all interfere with a perfect comprehension of his excellent meaning. The reporters, in reporting what he said—and all our readers by this time know how good it was—have done him no more than simple justice. In manner he was gracious, composed, and dignified; speaking with a deliberation which enabled his audience to feel the weight of every word. Often as we have heard the health of HER MAJESTY proposed at public dinners, we may safely say that we never heard it given with such graceful effect, or received with such marked feeling. The opening words of that toast are in themselves a gem of oratorical effect: “These are the first words I have to address to you, and also the first words I have uttered in public for many years. Nothing could be more gratifying to me than in this way to break a long silence, for I have not now to fulfil a mere formal duty of etiquette, but to express feelings which are deeply seated in my heart.” Remembrance of who he was, what his family had been, why he had been silent, and what was the toast which he was proposing, seemed to draw a cheer from the very heart of every one present. Nor less happy was his speech for the Literary Fund. Not much of that institution did he speak; but what he did say was to the purpose. The reminiscence of CHATEAUBRIAND, aided by the Fund, was aptly introduced. But it was when he spoke of his own early introduction to our literature that he touched the hearts of all his hearers:

I was educated by a father who had been an exile, as I am now, who had found on your shores the same hospitable shelter, and who both knew and loved your country, your language, the great works of your literature, as well, I suppose, as any foreigner ever did or can. I remember that in the earliest days of my life, when he was himself free from all political responsibility, in the happy and quiet evenings of Neuilly, he used often, after having shown to his children the engraved portraits of celebrated men and told their deeds, or plates which commemorated the military achievements of our countrymen, to take down from the shelves of the library some huge folio volume of “Boydell’s Illustrated Shakespeare,” a copy which he had bought himself at the Auction-room at Cheltenham, and give us an outline of the finest scenes of your great dramatist, reciting occasionally some of the beautiful passages which had remained engraved in his wonderful memory. That was my first impression of English literature, and one which will never be effaced from my mind; for it is connected with one of my earliest recollections of the best of fathers. I grew up with one of the first French generations who, abandoning an old tradition, began to study foreign literature,—I mean the literature which does not belong to the great Latin family of languages. Well, when I was a

young man, the great authors of this country were understood and admired in France, and numerous translations of their works were published for the benefit of those who could not read them in your idiom. Shakespeare was commented on, quoted, and even imitated, by some who were daring enough to try the experiment. The walls of our picture exhibitions were covered with works of art, signed by the first names, the subjects of which were borrowed from your stage, your poets, or your annals. Your novels were in all hands, and I remember, if I may be allowed another personal recollection, that more than once one of the “Waverley Novels” was concealed at school under my desk (a laugh), and that when I was supposed to be bent upon one of the celebrated grammatical books which come from the pen of our great Port Royal scholars, I was most attentively reading “Ivanhoe” or “Old Mortality.” (Laughter and cheers.) Such is our natural taste for what we call in French *le fruit défendu*. I could not now, perhaps, repeat correctly all the tenses of a Greek verb in *μ*, but I am sure I could trace the footsteps of Nigel in the streets of London, point out the spot where once stood the house of Jeannie Deans, or serve as a cicerone in the ruins of Lochleven.

We cannot dwell upon the speeches that followed. Mr. DISRAELI’s speech was brief but eloquent. Mr. MOSCOTON MILNES worthily represented our literary senators by his humorous proposal of M. VAN DE WYER’s health; and the Belgian Minister repaid the courtesy in kind by proposing the “Literature of Great Britain,” coupling with the toast the name of the popular author of “Framley Parsonage.” Mr. THACKERAY does not set up for a great speaker; but the terms in which he proposed “The Literature of France” manifestly came from the bottom of his heart. It was certainly not the least interesting episode of the evening when M. DU CHAILLU was called upon to respond for the “Scientific Travellers,” and in broken but earnest English vindicated a veracity which no one had attacked, but which Sir RODERICK MURCHISON had just before stamped with the valuable and weighty seal of his own opinion.

So ended the pleasantest Literary Fund Dinner we have ever yet attended, and which would have been yet pleasanter had the provision for the guests been even decently tolerable. In the report of one daily contemporary we read that the dinner was “excellent;” and another tells us that it was “served up in Messrs. So-and-So’s best style.” What do these gentlemen feed upon? Are they served in another room, or are “cates and delicacies” provided for their special behoof? All that we can say is, that our own experience by no means enables us to corroborate these statements. As we are informed that the Fund pays the whole value of the ticket for the entertainment, this is scarcely excusable.

LORD SHAFTESBURY has been taxing the credulity of his admirers somewhat heavily of late. The sole discoverer and patentee of the Indian mutilations does not show any signs of failing in his inventive powers; nor has the memory of his behaviour in the case of Mr. TURNBULL so completely died away, that the noble Lord can afford to commit what in vulgar phrase would be termed “telling a fib and sticking to it.” We are far from wishing to accuse Lord SHAFTESBURY of wilful mendacity in his recent controversy with Mr. PATRICK CUMIN. But we do accuse him of having made a misstatement, and of having steadily refused to correct it. The noble Lord insisted that Mr. CUMIN only examined one Ragged school in one town; and when it has been proved to him that that gentleman examined several Ragged schools in two towns, he still persists in maintaining that Bristol and Plymouth added together make one, and that all the Ragged schools in both these towns, also added together, amount collectively to the same unit. Lord SHAFTESBURY is probably not a very gifted person at best, but he will not increase his reputation either for sanctity or skill in arithmetic by maintaining that one is equal to two.

It is known probably to most of our readers that some half-dozen gentlemen, with the Duke of NEWCASTLE at their head, have been engaged for the last two or three years in gratuitously collecting statistics which bear upon the present state of education in England. Ragged schools are just now the special pets of Exeter Hall, and unfortunately the Commissioners, arguing from the present state of Ragged schools in Bristol and Plymouth and the report of the Secretary of the Ragged School Union, have come to the conclusion that “these schools should not be recognised in the public expenditure as agents of public instruction, as they would bring down the other schools to their own level;” in other words, that they should not receive a grant of public money. For making this recommendation, Lord SHAFTESBURY has charged the Commissioners in the House of Lords with “malignity” and “abominable unfairness,” and so brought upon himself a severe but thoroughly well-merited castigation from the Duke of NEWCASTLE. Certainly those admirers who are beginning to doubt the infallibility of the hierarch of Exeter Hall will not have their doubts diminished by his latest escapade.

Now that May, though, alas! no longer young May, seems at last emancipated from the icy fetters of King Frost, and that the east wind has ceased to blow for the especial delectation of Mr. KINGSLEY, adventurous Britons are beginning to think about their future travels. If there be any one who has used up Ireland and Scotland, who does not care to ascend Mont Blanc for the dozenth time, nor re-enact the rôle of the Oxonian in Norway, we have a suggestion to make to him. Why not try Iceland? It has streams and waterfalls and majestic rocks of brilliant hue, as well as Switzerland; and critics are beginning to grow weary of the oft-repeated tales which have only goitred females for their heroines, and avalanches for their scenes of action. Let us have

carmina non prius
Audita.

We do not ask the good-natured traveller to kill gorillas in Africa after Mr. DU CHAILLÉ's fashion, or hunt bison on the American prairies with Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY. Our request is much more reasonable. Iceland may be reached by the expenditure of a single 5*l.* note; and in that uncockneyfied land a solitary Englishman may pay all his daily travelling expenses, including those which will be entailed on him by a retinue of three horses and a guide, for twenty shillings. If the adventurer be gregarious and have a comrade or two, his expenses will be considerably less. If travellers wish to know whence this new-born enthusiasm in us for Iceland has sprung, we can give them two reasons at least. Our first is, that as each of them will probably write a book, and we may possibly have to read it, we feel a longing desire (somewhat selfishly perhaps) that it may not be about a country every foot of which we know accurately—from print. Our second is, that we have just read an address, delivered to the Alpine Club by its energetic Vice-President (Mr. WILLIAM LONGMAN), which has set our bump of locomotion throbbing Iceland-wards, and made us, by its persuasiveness, register a gentle oath that a man may go very much farther than that little island, and fare very much worse. If there be any of our readers ready to hearken to a disinterested suggestion, we recommend them to judge for themselves; which they may do by begging, borrowing, stealing, or, as last resource, buying, the pamphlet in question.

It is becoming perilous for artists to entrust the Royal Academy with their works. Last year a marble bust of Dr. HOOKER only escaped from the rough hands of the Academy's servants with a broken nose; and when the Council was asked for compensation, the answer was that such a proposition "could not be conscientiously entertained." At the close of the exhibition, a fine study by Mr. DONSON was delivered by the porters to a wrongful claimant, and at the end of several months had not reached the hands of the right owner—has perhaps never reached them. This year Mr. INCHOLD's "Furze Blossom" during the progress of the exhibition arrangements had a hole knocked right through the canvas, and a broad scratch inflicted on the painting from top to bottom. The latter is still visible; the former the artist has, we believe, by special favour, been allowed to repair. More than this: of the rejected pictures, we understand that no fewer than eight have been cut out of their frames and stolen bodily. During the progress of the alterations the workmen had free ingress and egress to the Academy's rooms, and the mischief is supposed to have happened then. In any case, these facts do not speak volumes for the vigilance and care of the Academy's servants. We have simply one observation to make in the interests of artists. The Academy has realised a large reserve fund, and maintains its position solely by the proceeds of these exhibitions, the main interest and attractiveness of which are more and more every year supplied by exhibitors from without the pale of the Academy. It is simply monstrous that under such circumstances the Academy should refuse compensation for works which have been injured or lost while in its keeping. We doubt whether even in

law—notwithstanding the notice that it "will not be responsible"—the Academy be technically exempt from such claims. Of course it would never answer for an artist to contest the point, even successfully, with a body which holds his destinies in its hands; but morally there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that this prosperous body, which makes an ample income by the exertions of the profession at large, is bound to make good the damage and loss inflicted on the works of individual exhibitors through the negligence of its own servants.

A serious division of opinion is already imminent with regard to the plan of classification laid down by HER MAJESTY'S Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862. For some reason not easy to understand, it has been decided by the Commissioners to classify pictures produced by photography with the apparatus used to produce them; in plain terms, they refuse to recognise photography as one of the Fine Arts, but only as the product of machinery. As the whole inspiration of the Exhibition of 1862 proceeds from the Society of Arts, and as that Society has recently introduced a Bill which, if it pass, will have the effect of treating photography as a fine art, and of giving a copyright to photographs, this extraordinary decision is the less intelligible. The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, who is the President of the Photographic Society, has, however, taken the matter in hand, and has addressed a remonstrance to the Commissioners, complaining of their decision. His letter, which will reward perusal, is given at length in the *Photographic Journal*. We quote two of the more striking paragraphs. In urging the claims of photography to be considered as something more artistic than the mere product of machinery, Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK says:

The Photographic Society has been founded chiefly with a view to promote photography in connection with science and the fine arts, and the members interest themselves about photographic apparatus in the same manner only as a Raphael or a Reynolds might select and use the most convenient easel, the best brushes, or the most appropriate and enduring colours—the instrument is comparatively nothing. Photography consists in the artistic use of any apparatus upon a subject properly selected, and occasionally arranged or prepared. They are quite willing to contribute as much as lies in their power to illustrate what photography has done, and is daily doing in producing the most accurate copies of the finest works of art, ancient or modern,—in multiplying representations of the fairest or the wildest scenes of nature, and whatever art has done to adorn or improve nature in the building cities and constructing magnificent works and buildings of all sorts, from the cathedral or palace to the humblest cottage, from the bridge that spans a mighty river to the plank that crosses a brook, or in giving enduring pictures of private and domestic life.

After stating the principles upon which the system of classification is professedly constructed, Sir FREDERICK proceeds to say:

There is something so remarkably distinct and simple in the arrangement, that it is to be regretted that its beautiful simplicity should be marred by any exception. But photography as a result is put in Section 2; it is the only thing that is out of place in the whole arrangement. A result that involves *thought, selection, taste, and sometimes design*, is put among carpenter's tools and agricultural implements! The incongruity is not so glaring, but it is of the same kind as if architecture were placed along with trowels and scaffolding, or Humboldt were put among commercial travellers.

HISTORIES OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSES.

No. IV.

THE HOUSE OF CHARLES KNIGHT.

HITHERTO, our labours in compiling the histories of our great publishing houses have belonged to what may be termed the romantic ages of literature; it is now our business to illustrate a type of this more material age. The Murrys, the Longmans, and the Blackwoods originated in the past century—in the days when few books were published, because readers were scant; when both publishers and authors were small in number, but great in reputation; when the business transactions and ledgers of a great publishing house formed an important record of a part of the literature of the time. In those days it was a serious matter to write a book, a still more serious matter to publish it; and in the back parlours of the great publishers was "screened" off an immense quantity of rubbish, which in these cheaper and less particular times would have found its way to the public. That was an age of great books, great authors, and small circulations. Nowadays we have a great many small books in vast quantities; and in our book manufacture, as in every branch of our trade, we are come to be the cheap purveyors of the world as well as the artistic creators of great works.

It is obvious that the history of a house which has existed only during this cheap millennium, and which indeed has been intimately identified with the origin and progress of cheap literature in this country, cannot present features at all comparable with those which lent such an interest to the histories of the Murrys and the Longmans. In the first place, it must be remembered that, as this is essentially the history of a modern house, the entire existence of which is included within the sphere of a single life, we have to deal with few but contemporary names, and are therefore shut out from those rich biographical and anecdotal stores which have been open to us in the former cases. Perhaps, also, there are fewer celebrated names to be mentioned; fewer

occasions for that social blending of intelligent author with intelligent publisher which alone can give birth to anecdotes and points; no Lord Byron to write to his "Dear Murray"; no first-class magazine to draw around the publisher the pleasant intercourse, by letter and in society, of such men as Wilson, Hogg, Maginn, and Aytoun. No one would compare the studio of a great artist with the interior of a Lancashire cotton-mill. Yet the latter has its uses fully equal in real importance to those of the former. It may be less ornamental, less attractively romantic; but it supplies the necessities of the million, it brings the blessings of civilisation within the reach of the poor. And as with the clothing of the body, so with the food for the mind. Though the purveyors of cheap literature may have less to boast of in the way of great names and works of deathless reputation, their mission has been a glorious one. They have shed the light of wholesome knowledge into the dark corners of society, and have fed with substantial food the minds of those who before had nothing better than garbage. They have paved the way to an intellectual revolution which may one day fit the poorest workman to take his part in the government of his country. Their triumphs have been less splendid, but more massive; and if there be fewer episodes in their battles, fewer of those brilliant single combats which lent interest to the *Iliads* of literature, the results have exercised a wider and more potent influence over the business of the world.

With the creation and progress of the cheap and wholesome periodical literature of modern times the name of Charles Knight must ever be associated. When Constable was working out at Edinburgh the problem which the unprecedented popularity and circulation of Sir Walter Scott's works had presented to his mind, Charles Knight was in like manner considering how to secure for useful knowledge a

circulation that would be remunerative. The problem was not an easy one. Even now, we hear some very loud talk against the excise duty on paper as a tax on knowledge. In Charles Knight's time that tax was threepence per pound; double what it is now. In those days, moreover, there were fewer advertising mediums, and it was clear that, however willing the public might be to purchase the wares, and however desirable for purchase the wares themselves might be, they never would be bought unless the public could be informed of their existence. The distribution of a thousand copies of a guinea book was an easy task compared with the sale of two hundred thousand penny numbers—was, in fact, two hundred times easier; for the difficulty in obtaining publicity for a book is to be measured by the area which it is to cover, and not by the price demanded for the book. We cannot wonder, therefore, that, from the very beginning, we find Mr. Knight a consistent opponent of all those artificial incumbrances which hampered the spread of cheap literature, and prevented communication with the public. In him was found one of the earliest and most zealous opponents of the paper duty and the newspaper stamp; to him also is due the suggestion which led to the establishment of the penny postage stamp. In his work on "Post-office Reform," Mr. Rowland Hill says: "When the expediency of entirely abolishing the newspaper stamp, and allowing newspapers to pass through the Post-office for a penny each, was under consideration, it was proposed by Mr. Charles Knight, the publisher, that the postage on newspapers might be collected by selling stamped wrappers at a penny each. Availing myself of this excellent suggestion, I propose the following arrangement: Let the stamped covers and sheets of paper be supplied to the public from the Stamp-office or Post-office, as may be most convenient, and sold at such a price as to include the postage. Letters so stamped might be put into the letter-box as at present." Some years afterwards, we find Mr. Knight striking a good blow in favour of the abolition of the paper duties, in a pamphlet called "The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation." To this we shall have occasion to refer again; for the present, we have to trace the origin of the "House of CHARLES KNIGHT."

Charles Knight was born at Windsor in the year 1791. His father, Charles Knight the elder, was a bookseller, keeping a shop in Castle-street in that town, and Charles was his only child. Mr. Knight, senior, had made a sort of figure in periodical literature by his connection with a little publication which was started and contributed to by some schoolboys who were destined to make no little noise in the world. One day in 1786, a bright-looking, handsome Eton lad, sixteen years of age, accompanied by some of his school-fellows, walked into Mr. Knight's shop with a proposition for a periodical, which was to be edited, written, and for the most part purchased, by Etonians. The handsome lad was George Canning, and among his companions were "Bobus" Smith and John Hookham Frere. There could have been but small probability of commercial profit in such an idea; but kindly Mr. Knight encouraged it, and on the 6th of November in that year appeared the first number of "*The Microcosm, a Periodical Work*." By Gregory Griffin, of the College of Eton. Inscribed to the Rev. Dr. Davies. Windsor: published for C. Knight, Castle-street; and sold by Messrs. Robinsons, Paternoster-row, and Mr. Debrett, Piccadilly, London." Young Canning was the editor of this schoolboy's bantling, and the chief contributors were his companions whom we have mentioned. They were all lads at the time, and other boys then at Eton were admitted occasionally to contribute. When the writers of the *Microcosm* grew to be celebrated, public attention was directed to this early essay of their abilities, and it went through several editions. As the work of schoolboys, the essays (especially those of the editor) are more than creditable. The style is perhaps a little stilted, and too closely formed upon the Addisonian model, and there are rather too many Latin quotations; but these are faults to be expected. That the example of Addison was present to the minds of the young essayists, is patent from the frequency with which his name appears in the pages of the *Microcosm*. In the very first number the assumption of the pseudonym "Gregory Griffin" is excused by the precedent of Isaac Bickerstaff, "the man with the short face." Canning's contributions are signed with the letter B, and the editorial communications are also from his pen. The opening number, which introduces the periodical to the public, ends with a postscript to the effect that, "Whatever persons should be inclined to favour the author with their hints on any subject, they will be received and acknowledged with thankfulness. A letter directed to GREGORY GRIFFIN, the MICROSCOPOLITAN, and left at Mr. C. Knight's, Windsor, will be safely deliver'd and no further enquiries made, if the parties wish to remain concealed." Frere and Canning were the poets of the *Microcosm*; but none of their performances give much promise of the ability in that direction which they afterwards displayed in the pages of the *Anti-Jacobin*. Perhaps the best of Canning's compositions in verse is a short poem on "The Slavery of Greece," which begins with the following not very original lines:

Unrival'd Greece! thou ever honoured name,
Thou nurse of heroes dear to deathless Fame!
Thou' now to worth, to honour all unknown,
Thy lustre faded and thy glories flown,
Yet still shall Memory with reverted eye
Trace thy past worth and view thee with a sigh.

The editorial communications are among the most amusing features of the *Microcosm*. In one number the editor has to decline the invita-

tion of a fair correspondent. "I am very loth," says he, "to refuse anything to so fair a petitioner, as I take it for granted MATRONA is, and grieve that it is not in my power to accept her invitation at present, and oblige her by the interview which she solicits. In anything else she may command me." Perhaps this was an attempted hoax upon the vanity of the youthful editor, which Master George had the wit to evade. Number eleven has an editorial note, contradicting a rumour which had been spread about, very much to the disparagement of the youthful essayists. A story had got abroad that the essays in the *Microcosm* had been "looked over by the Ushers." The editor denies this indignantly. "The idea," says he, "is wrong in two points; first, as being miserably unclassical in phrase and secondly, as being extremely false in information."

Slaves cannot live in England; Ireland enjoys an immunity from toads; in a similar degree is the climate and constitution of Eton utterly unadapted to the existence of "*Ushers*."—And however flattering it may be to Gregory Griffin, that his works should be considered as compositions of riper years; he cannot but think this opinion an unworthy compliment to the genius and abilities of those, to whom they are, in part, ascribed.

I think it therefore my duty by this declaration, to "take all my imperfections on my head;" and to assure the public that little as the merit may be of these compositions, they are not "*ushered*" to the world by those, who are degraded by the supposition,—the Assistant directors of Eton Education."

Very spirited and smart; not to say slightly flattering to the Eton *domini*. One of Canning's most amusing papers in the *Microcosm* is his critical essay upon the nursery rhyme of "The Queen of Hearts," wherein that composition is treated gravely as a "poem," and is subjected with much mock solemnity to the severest rules of criticism.

Time went on, and most of Canning's contributors were leaving Eton for College, when "Mr. Gregory Griffin" deemed it expedient to bring the *Microcosm* to an end. The last number appeared on the 30th of July 1787, in which Mr. Griffin bids a solemn and affecting farewell to the world, and duly makes his will, whereby he bequeaths the various essays and papers in the *Microcosm* to those who were properly entitled to them. Exactly ten years later on, two at least of the youthful contributors to the *Microcosm* were reunited in periodical literature, in the columns of the *Anti-Jacobin*, and under the banner of William Gifford. As every enterprise like the *Microcosm* is certain to beget an imitation, *The Etonian* followed some years after the decease of its predecessor. This also was supported by Etonians. It was started in October 1820, and was published monthly until August 1821. Henry Mackworth Praed and Walter Blunt were its joint editors, and among the contributors were the Hon. William Ashley, John Moultrie, and Henry Louis Petit, in after life known as a barrister of literary tastes and a benevolent Governor of Christ's Hospital. The *Etonian* was, however, remarkable for little beyond the facts that it was a successor to the *Microcosm*, and that some of its contributors were afterwards associated with Mr. Charles Knight in his *Quarterly Magazine*.

It is time, however, that we returned to Charles Knight the younger, who had no connection with the *Microcosm*, save through his father,—seeing that it died exactly four years before he came into the world. Young Charles was educated in the school of a Dr. Nicholas at Ealing, but joined his father's business at an early age. No doubt his first years in the shop were humdrum enough; but Charles had an active mind, and in 1812, when he was just turned twenty years of age, we find him starting the *Windsor Express*, a newspaper which still exists, and which Mr. Charles Knight continued to edit up to the year 1827. During his residence at Windsor (1820-22) he also edited the *Plain Englishman*, in conjunction with Mr. E. H. Locker, a gentleman who was afterwards made Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. The *Plain Englishman* lived for only two years, and two volumes, demy octavo, appeared. It is characterised by Mr. Bohn as "one of the earliest of the cheap miscellanies of a useful as well as popular character." In the conduct of these periodicals and of the bookselling business of a country town, Mr. Charles Knight continued to labour industriously but uneventfully up to the year 1823, when he moved up to London, and began business as a publisher in Pall Mall East.

This may be regarded as the opening point of Mr. Charles Knight's career, and it was not long before he began to attract creditable and profitable business around him. Among the earlier publications in his new business were "Milton's Christian Doctrine" (Latin and English), edited by Dr. Charles Richard Sumner, the present Bishop of Winchester; Mr. John Wilson Croker's edition of Horace Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford; and "Italy and the Italians in the Nineteenth Century," by A. Vieusseux." In 1823, shortly after his settlement in Pall Mall, Mr. Knight started his *Quarterly Magazine*, of which three volumes, demy octavo, appeared.

The *Quarterly Magazine* was edited by Charles Knight himself, and had frequent contributions from his pen, under the signature of "Frederic Vernon" and "Paterson Aymer." Thomas Babington Macaulay, then a youth of twenty-two, contributed under the name of "Tristram Merton;" Derwent Coleridge was "Davenant Cecil;" and Mackworth Praed "Vivian Joyeuse" and "Peregrine Courtenay." Knight's own contributions are sparkling and pleasant. Bearing in mind what afterwards came about, it is odd to find him in the very first number severely satirising wholesale literature, in a paper entitled "New Depository for Literary Manufactures." The first number contains five contributions from his pen—one on a scene which must by local association have been familiar to him, "The Eton Montem"—and three compo-

sitions in prose and three in poetry by Macaulay. Praed edited a kind of supplement to the Magazine, called "What you will," a medley from many pens; to which he himself contributed some tender, polished verses, and some epigrammatic enigmas. Among Macaulay's prose contributions to this number is one strongly condemnatory of the Royal Society of Literature.

The second and third volumes of Knight's *Quarterly Magazine* contained some of the very best products of Macaulay's youthful Muse. Here are the "Songs of the Huguenots"—*Montcontour* and *Iery*; and the "Songs of the Civil War"—*The Cavaliers' March to London* and *The Battle of Naseby*. By this time the evident merit of the new periodical began to attract some attention, and no small amount of jealousy was displayed by the elders of periodical literature. Even Christopher North was moved in far-off Edinburgh to write of the interlopers as "a clan of young scholars." The accusation of youth is trite enough, and one that is very easily borne with. Mr. Knight, in his capacity of editor, took up the cudgels for his young friends, and did brave battle for them against the elders of the periodical press. He declared that he had read and rejected seventy-eight "regular prose articles" and "one hundred and twenty-two copies of occasional verses," all "the property of the Old Periodical Press."

Behold her hundred sons, and each a dunce.

Whilst Mackworth Praed wrote, saucily enough, that "Christopher North is a bam from his wig to his slipper." All through the *Quarterly Magazine* Mr. Knight keeps up a familiar, friendly tone with his contributors. By turns, he jokes and compliments "Yvyvan Joyeuse" (Praed) upon his idleness and his "exquisite puns." Hints are dropped of a certain Club, where, though "the powl-doodles of Ambrose's" may have been absent, no small amount of conviviality appears to have reigned. The contributors do not seem to have been remarkable for regularity; on the contrary (after the manner of young contributors), they gave their editor and publisher an occasional headache. In the advertisement to the last number, Mr. Knight complains that "there were many things connected with the management which gave the publisher pain. He had to contend, in one or two instances, with unsettled opinions, with captious objections; but, above all, with something like a heartless indifference to the consequences of wanton neglect. It is too often the condition of genius that it fancies itself absolved from the ordinary laws of human action, and substitutes irregular excitements for settled principles." Alack the day! To how many "young contributors" of the present day may not this piteous remonstrance apply! In this case, however, the "wanton neglect" complained of had the effect of stopping the publication. "The evils which are thus alluded to have reached their crisis. The publisher has lately had to choose between surrendering that responsibility which his duties to society have compelled him to retain, and which has in many cases prevented this work offending those whose esteem is most to be desired, or losing much of the assistance which has given to the *Quarterly Magazine* a peculiar and original character. He could not hesitate in his choice. He would not commit his own opinions to an inexperienced and incautious dictation; and he prefers the discontinuance of the work to conducting it with diminished talent. He has, therefore, to announce that the present number of the *Quarterly Magazine* will be the last." Many of the contributors to the early numbers were absent at the end; but Thomas Babington Macaulay was staunch to the last. His final contribution was perhaps the best which appeared in the *Quarterly Magazine*. It is entitled "A Prophetic Account of a Grand National Epic Poem, to be entitled 'The Wellingtoniad,' and to be published A.D. 2824." The author of this epic of the future is to be a certain Richard Quongti, who will be born at Westminster on the 1st of July 2786:

He will be the younger son of the younger branch of one of the most respectable families in England. He will be lineally descended from Quongti, the famous Chinese liberal, who, after the failure of the heroic attempt of his party to obtain a constitution from the Emperor Fim Fam, will take refuge in England, in the twenty-third century. Here his descendants will obtain considerable note, and one branch of the family will be raised to the peerage.

Richard, however, though destined to exalt his family to distinction far nobler than any which wealth or titles can bestow, will be born to a very scanty fortune. He will display in his early youth such striking talents as will attract the notice of Viscount Quongti, his third cousin, then secretary of state for the Steam Department. At the expense of this eminent nobleman, he will be sent to prosecute his studies at the University of Tombuctoo. To that illustrious seat of the Muses all the ingenious youth of every country will then be attracted by the high scientific character of Professor Quashaboo, and the eminent literary attainments of Professor Kissey Kickey.

Here we find something like the germ of the idea that in future times the centres of knowledge and arts will be found elsewhere than in Western Europe, which culminated in the celebrated New Zealander.

The character of this noble poem will be so finely and justly given in the Tombuctoo Review for April, 2825, that I cannot refrain from translating the passage. The author will be our poet's old preceptor, Professor Kissey Kickey.

"In pathos, in splendour of language, in sweetness of versification, Mr. Quongti has long been considered as unrivalled. In his exquisite poem on the *Ornithorynchus Paradoxus*, all these qualities are displayed in their greatest perfection. How exquisitely does that work arrest and embody the undefined and vague shadows which fit over an imaginative mind. The cold worldling may not comprehend it, but it will find a response in the bosom of every youthful poet, of every enthusiastic lover, who has seen an *Ornithorynchus Paradoxus* by moonlight. But we were yet to learn that he possessed the comprehension, the judgment, and the fertility of mind indispensable to the epic poet.

"It is difficult to conceive a plot more perfect than that of the 'Wellingtoniad.' It is most faithful to the manners of the age to which it relates. It preserves

exactly all the historical circumstances; and interweaves them most artfully with all the *speciosa miracula* of supernatural agency."

The argument of "The Wellingtoniad" is given with great minuteness. The careers of Wellington and Napoleon are treated much as it may be imagined the real stories of the heroes of the Iliad have been treated by the Greek bard. As a specimen, we subjoin the close of the argument:

But we must hasten to the close. Napoleon rushes to encounter Wellington. Both armies stand in mute amaze. The heroes fire their pistols; that of Napoleon misses, but that of Wellington, formed by the hand of Vulcan, and primed by the Cyclops, wounds the Emperor in the thigh. He flies, and takes refuge among his troops. The flight becomes promiscuous. The arrival of the Prussians, from a motive of patriotism, the poet completely passes over.

BOOK XII.

Things are now hastening to the catastrophe. Napoleon flies to London, and, seating himself on the hearth of the Regent, embraces the household gods, and conjures him, by the venerable age of George III., and by the opening perfections of the Princess Charlotte, to spare him. The Prince is inclined to do so; when, looking on his breast, he sees there the belt of the Duke of Brunswick. He instantly draws his sword, and is about to stab the destroyer of his kinsman. Piety and hospitality, however, restrain his hand. He takes a middle course, and condemns Napoleon to be exposed on a desert island. The King of France re-enters Paris, and the poem concludes.

These were Mr. Knight's young days, and he was sowing his literary wild oats. Graver work awaited him. In 1827 began his connection with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, an event which soon caused his name to be widely known. Judging by what we have been able to gather of the ultimate results of that connection, it may be regarded as a matter of doubt whether Mr. Knight or the Society was most benefited by it. On the one hand, there can be no doubt that the introduction which it gave him to Lord Brougham and the founders of the Society was to his immediate credit and advantage; but the balance sheets of the various publications which he conducted on behalf of the Society show that the pecuniary results were, for the most part, the wrong way. The first series of publications on behalf of the Society with which Mr. Knight was connected was the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, a series of popular treatises on various subjects. Of these volumes Mr. Knight himself wrote two, viz., the first of the series, on "Menageries," and the treatise on "The Elephant." In 1828, Mr. Knight began, in connection with the Society, the series of the *British Almanac* and the *Companion to the Almanac*. The *Companion to the Almanac* was the first publication of any importance which Mr. Knight issued in connection with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The title-page for the first year called it *The Companion to the Almanac; or Year-book of General Information for 1828. Containing information connected with the Calendar and Explanations of the Celestial Changes and the Natural Phenomena of the Year. General Information on Subjects of Chronology, Geography, Statutes, &c. Useful Directions and Remarks. The Legislation, Statistics, Public Improvements, and Mechanical Inventions of 1827.* The "Preliminary Observations" to this *Companion* has the following: "This publication cannot embrace every subject upon which an intelligent reader, or observer of passing events, may want a ready manual of reference. But it is evident that by annually varying the contents of this little work, a large body of most important information may be gradually collected, and a record preserved of the most permanent features of the passing year. The conductors, therefore, beg to impress upon the purchasers of the *Companion* that it is not a merely temporary work, and they entreat them to preserve it as the first of a series, to be annually published, with such improvements as will naturally arise out of a diligent and systematic collection of the various facts that appear of the most consequence to be generally diffused as auxiliary to the great object of increasing the ability to acquire Useful Knowledge." The series now consists of thirty-four volumes. They still continue to appear, and to be edited by Mr. Knight himself. In their pages will be found many records of his career, and he has more than once taken advantage of the publicity which they afford to set the public right with regard to matters connected with himself. Thus, in the *Companion* for 1833 we find the record of an attack directed by the late Henry Colburn against the *Penny Magazine*, and Mr. Knight's spirited reply. Colburn's conduct in this matter appears to have been without excuse. The *Penny Magazine* had then been in existence about a year, and its large circulation and apparent pecuniary success had excited no small amount of jealousy among the old-fashioned publishers. Among other onslaughts was an article which appeared in the *New Monthly* for December 1833, attacking Mr. Knight and the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge:

By-the-by [says the writer], "what a glorious humbug the said magazine [meaning the *Penny Magazine*] is upon the reading portion of the operatives! They think, poor devils, that the matter doled out to them weekly, through the medium of the *Penny Magazine*, has been really got up "under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The Society know just as much about it as the Mandarins of the Celestial Empire.

This was a bold assertion, and made in very vile taste; but, worse than this, it was untrue. Knight wrote to Colburn a letter of remonstrance, which he published in the *Companion to the Almanac*, with Colburn's evasive reply. Throughout Knight was triumphantly in the right, and Colburn entirely in the wrong. In reply to the above misstatement, Knight quoted (for he could afford to be good-tempered about it) the official report of the Society, in which they recognised the *Penny Magazine* as being published under their superintendence, and

explained how that superintendence was carried out. The writer in Colburn's magazine also charged Knight with having pretended that the *Penny Magazine* was the property of the Society, and not his own speculation; but Knight pointed out that in their report the Society admitted that the periodical was Knight's, and that no attempt had been made to pretend otherwise. Finally, he denied the charge urged in the *New Monthly*, that the article on "Wines" in the *Penny Magazine* was nothing but an abridgment of Mr. Cyrus Redding's book on the subject, which Colburn published. The writer in the *New Monthly* urged the charge of plagiarism with much coarseness. Alluding to the fact that Mr. Craik, who was then rising into notice, had a great deal to do with the *Penny Magazine*, he continues:

It [the Magazine] is in fact a very feeble compilation of poor Craik's abridgments of all sorts of matter; an *olla podrida* which he dishes up at some small pay *per diem*. We pity him much; but much more do we lament the fate of the unhappy authors whose lucubrations it is his business to melt down into a retail shape, and whose expectations of a reasonable reward for their labours he contributes to baffle by his abominable epitomisation. We know of no difference in this respect between the *Penny Magazine* and *The Thief*. The motto of the latter, "*Ex raptis vivens*" (living by plunder), is equally applicable to the former.

Strong meat for babes this; and from a publication which then held up its head high in the most respectable rank of the periodical press. We question whether, in the very lowest levels of the modern press, such a virulent libel could gain admission. Mr. Knight replied quietly that the article on "Wines" in the *Penny Magazine* did contain an abstract of one chapter of Mr. Redding's book; but the obligation was acknowledged, and it was more likely that the effect would be to direct attention to that "meritorious work," rather than to injure its sale. Mr. Knight concluded his temperate reply with a regret at the mode in which the writer in the *New Monthly* had "mixed up the name of an author of integrity, talents, and learning, in his attack on the *Penny Magazine*," and added that that attack furnished "a proof that an avowed and generally recognised editor is at least necessary to preserve the most respectable work from degenerating into a vehicle for insults which a gentleman would shrink from offering or sanctioning." To this Mr. Colburn could only reply with a curt, rude, and very evasive note, which reads more like the growl of an angry churl than the explanation of a gentleman. "I have only to state," says he, "that I conceive the *Penny Magazine* to be as much open to criticism as any other publication of the day." No doubt it was open to criticism, but not to slander and misrepresentation. All through this business, as we said before, Mr. Knight had completely the best of it.

So many and such conflicting stories have been told about the origin and conduct of the *Penny Magazine*, that the real history of that interesting periodical is worth inquiring into. As this was the first experiment of the kind carried out upon such an extensive scale, a brief examination of its plan may not be uninteresting. In the preface to the first volume Mr. Knight explains what to his apprehension seemed a marked proof of an increase of intelligence in the country. "It was considered by Edmund Burke, about forty years ago, that there were eighty thousand readers in this country. In the present year, it has been shown by the sale of the *Penny Magazine* that there are two hundred thousand purchasers of one periodical work. It may be fairly calculated that the number of readers of that single work amounts to a million." Two hundred thousand seems a large number, and we have reason to believe that the average circulation of the *Penny Magazine* did not really exceed a hundred and thirty thousand. The preface, however, goes on to congratulate the public on "the species of reading" which has obtained such an "extensive and increasing popularity."

In this work there has never been a single sentence that could inflame a vicious appetite; and not a paragraph that could minister to prejudices and superstitions which a few years since were common. There have been no excitements for the lovers of the marvellous—no tattle or abuse for the gratification of a diseased taste for personality—and, above all, no party politics. The subjects which have uniformly been treated have been of the broadest and simplest character. Striking points of Natural History—Accounts of the great works of art in Sculpture and Painting—Descriptions of such Antiquities as possess historical interest—Personal Narratives of Travellers—Biographies of Men who have had a permanent influence on the condition of the world—Elementary Principles of Language and Numbers—Established facts in Statistics and Political Economy—these have supplied the materials for exciting the curiosity of a million of readers. This consideration furnishes the most convincing answer to the few (if any there now remain) who assert that general education is an evil. The people will not abuse the power they have acquired to read, and therefore to think. Let them be addressed in the spirit of sincerity and respect, and they will prove that they are fully entitled to the praise which Milton bestowed upon their forefathers, as "a nation not slow and dull, but of quick, ingenious, and piercing spirit,—acute to invent, subtle and sinewy to discourse, not beneath the reach of any point the highest that human capacity can soar to."

Mr. Knight then proceeds, with considerable candour, to let his readers into many of the secrets of his business. It is, indeed, one of the chief characteristics of his prefaces and prospectuses that he enters into details which most publishers prefer to keep secret. Here he informs the reader that the woodcuts originally used to illustrate the *Penny Magazine* were old cuts which had been already used in the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, but that, when public encouragement stimulated the conductors to greater exertions, "artists of eminence" had been engaged, "both as draughtsmen and wood-engravers, to gratify a proper curiosity and cultivate an increasing taste, by giving representations of the finest works of art, of monu-

ments of antiquity, and of subjects of natural history, in a style that had been previously considered to belong only to expensive books." The mechanical difficulties of getting out the publication are then entered into very fully. The woodcuts as well as the text had to be transferred to stereotyped plates. Great speed was necessary in the printing. The average number of the *Penny Magazine* printed daily from two sets of stereotype plates, is sixteen thousand, on both sides;—at the common printing-press, one thousand impressions, on both sides, can only be obtained, even where particular care is not required. Seeing, therefore, that the speed with which the *Penny Magazine* is printed is sixteen times greater than in ordinary printing, some indulgence must be made for defects in the woodcuts, as they appeared in a few of the early numbers. Those defects have been now almost entirely overcome by the talent of the engravers, adapting their art to a new process." Continuing with even still greater minuteness, Mr. Knight tells his readers:

The number of the *Penny Magazine* which the reader is now perusing will be left ready to be printed off—to "go to press" as it is technically termed—on the 19th of December. Its previous preparation will have employed writers and artists, and that class of printers called compositors, for several weeks. The paper for 160,000 copies (the quantity required for the consumption during the first month after publication), consisting of 160 double reams (each sheet printing two copies), will have been previously delivered from the mill, and will have been charged with the excise duty of 3d. in the lb. upon 5600 lbs.—the tax upon that quantity amounting to 70l. Up to this point a great deal of technical knowledge and mechanical skill will have been employed. Chemical knowledge and machinery are indispensable in the manufacture of the paper; and without the very ingenious invention of stereotype founding, in which great practical improvements have been made within a few years, the *Penny Magazine* could not be printed in duplicate, which diminishes the expense, nor could the supply be proportioned to the demand. As we have already explained, the printing machine begins its work when every preparation is complete. In ten days one machine produces 160,000 copies from two sets of plates. If the printing machine had not been invented it would have taken a single press, producing a thousand perfect copies each day, one hundred and sixty days, or more than five calendar months, to complete the same number. We see, therefore, that up to this point there are many conditions for the production of a penny magazine which could not exist except in a high state of civilisation, where there were large accumulations of knowledge.

This number of our periodical work, which thus goes to press on the 19th of December, will be sold in every part of the United Kingdom, generally on the 1st of January,—in remote districts, on the 3rd or 4th at latest. No one who wishes for a copy of this magazine, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland, can have any difficulty in getting it, if he can find a bookseller. The communication between the capital and the country, and between large towns in the country and villages, is now so perfect, that wherever there is a sufficient demand of any commodity there will be a supply. But the *Penny Magazine* is still a "Penny" Magazine all over the country. No one charges three-halfpence or twopence for it. The wholesale dealer and the retailer derive their profit from the publisher; and the carriage is covered by that profit. But that could not be if there were not *cheap* as well as *ready* communication through all parts of the United Kingdom. The steam-boat upon the seas—the canal—the railway—the quick van—these as well as the stage coach and mail—place the *Penny Magazine* within every one's reach in the farthest part of the kingdom, as certainly as if he lived in London, and without any additional cost. This is a striking illustration of the civilisation of our country; and when unthinking people therefore ask, what is the benefit of steam-engines, and canals, and fine roads to the poor man, they may be answered by this example alone. In this, as in all other cases, ready and cheap communication breaks down the obstacles of time and space,—and thus bringing all ends of a great kingdom as it were together, greatly reduces the inequalities of fortune and situation, by equalising the price of commodities, and to that extent making them accessible to all.

Thus we see that the whole framework of society—authors, artists, compositors, paper-makers, publishers, chemistry, mechanism, the steamboat, the railway—were all engaged in popularising and promoting the success of the *Penny Magazine*. The preface concludes with a homily on "the commercial principle" upon which the *Penny Magazine* was declared to stand: "If its sale did not pay its expenses, with a profit to all concerned in it (except to the individual members of the Society who gave it the benefit of their superintendence), it would not stand at all. The Society has no funds to assist the *Penny Magazine*; for its subscriptions are scarcely sufficient to defray the rent of the chambers in which it holds its meetings. But the *Penny Magazine* contributes materially to the funds of the Society, which funds are ready to be devoted to new undertakings, where success may not be so assured." This statement afforded in itself an ample contradiction to many of the assertions hazarded by the writer in the *New Monthly*.

It has frequently been asserted that Lord Brougham contributed to the *Penny Magazine*; but this is not the case. As a leading member of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, his Lordship had, no doubt, much to do with advising and supervising; but he never wrote, as far as we can ascertain, a single line in the periodical. It was Mr. Knight's speculation, and was carried out under his own management, with the sanction and advice of the Society, to which he paid a royalty on behalf of the *Almanac* and *Companion*, the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, and the *Penny Magazine*, to an amount which may be expressed by thousands of pounds. Lord Brougham, in his address to the Birmingham meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1857, spoke of the publications of the Society as examples of "the beneficial effects of united action," and attributed the success of these publications to the operations of a committee. "The committee," said his Lordship, "which carried on these operations, consisted of sixty persons, among the most eminent in science and literature, ancient and modern, with members of three learned professions and distinguished statesmen. Regular meetings were held to receive reports of sub-committees charged with preparing the various works, composed either by their

own members or by authors who were employed. Every matter was discussed by the general committee, both on the writings submitted and on the new works to be undertaken. The most severe examination had been applied by the sub-committees, but the proof-sheets were further submitted to the whole of the members, who had to consider both the substance and the manner of treating it; and even those who on any subject might not feel competent to criticise the scientific part, exercised a vigilant superintendence over the style, so that errors in composition and offences against correct, even severe, taste were sure to be detected." In the *Companion to the Almanac* for 1858, Mr. Knight complained that too much credit had been given by Lord Brougham to the efforts of "united action," and that "not the slightest notice is taken of individual action." With regard to the Scientific Treatises he admits that the "severe examination," and the "proof sheets submitted to the whole of the members," may have been sufficient, these being "small in quantity and limited to specific objects;" but with regard to the greater publications of the Society, the *Companion to the Almanac*, the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, and the *Penny Magazine*, these were "produced under the editorial responsibility of the projector and publisher of those works, gladly availing himself of the machinery which the Society afforded for revision before publication."

If there were any need of corroborative evidence after this express statement of Mr. Knight that he acted as responsible editor, and arranged and superintended the *Penny Magazine*, it may be found in the following letter, wherein Dr. Kitto, one of the principal contributors to the periodical, relates the circumstances of his engagement:

DR. JOHN KITTO TO GEORGE HARVEY.

Aug. 18, 1833.

I have obtained an engagement to write in the *Penny Magazine* on very liberal terms, only that I am limited in the space I occupy to two or three columns weekly. Two papers of mine appeared in the number for the 10th of August, namely, "Arabic Proverbs," and the first of a series of papers I am

to write about my travels. Besides this, though this alone would have been gratifying, Mr. Knight, who has behaved to me with great kindness, made me a proposal with regard to permanent employment. It was to look through books of reference, chiefly foreign (French, Italian, and German), in order to suggest additions to the list of words already prepared for the *Cyclopædia*; to keep my attention constantly directed towards the periodical literature of France, and, if possible, Germany, in order to suggest corrections and additions to the articles already printed in that work; to collect information on given subjects from given sources; and to answer the letters of contributors to the *Cyclopædia*. The performance of these duties would require my personal attendance daily, for seven hours, in Ludgate-street. . . . I fairly told him, in reply, how much of all this I did and did not feel myself equal to; but he encouraged me at least to try it, and seemed disposed to feel that "my zeal would overcome all minor difficulties," and that I should soon be able to qualify myself for what I might not at present be equal to. I have accordingly been a week already with him, and feel quite happy in the situation, unless so far as I feel my incompetency to some duties, which, however, I am not at present expected to perform. I sit in Mr. Knight's room, with plenty of books about me, and more below. I have only at present to read over the "Cyclopædia" and note down anything that occurs to my mind. I have little doubt that, through Mr. Knight's indulgence, I shall be able to keep this situation; the rather, as whatever spare time the *Penny Magazine* does not require, is spent in perfecting my knowledge of French and Italian, and in acquiring the German. . . . I do thank God for this relief from a state of great anxiety, in which I had begun to entertain the most melancholy view of the things before me, and saw possible consequences which I could not bear steadily to contemplate. It is, above all, a peculiar gratification that in both employments I have to do with a gentleman of such kindness of manners and disposition as Mr. Knight, as I could not otherwise feel happy in a situation which brings me into such near connection with him. Thus, after the long idleness of the journey and voyage, I am again become very busy. Every moment of my time I endeavour to employ so that it may directly bear on my engagements, and I read no books or papers that do not relate to them.

This letter affords a curious insight into the method of working in Mr. Knight's establishment, and of the estimation in which he was held by those in his employ.

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

History of Civilisation in England. By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. Vol. II. London: Parker, Son, and Bourn. 1861. 8vo. pp. 601.

THE FIRST VOLUME of Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilisation in England" excited scarcely less notice than the much-talked-of "Essays and Reviews." The *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh* for once united in pious league to put down the heterodoxy of a writer whose main proposition seemed to be that mankind is composed of a set of human machines, whose thoughts and actions went by a sort of mysterious clock-work, which was sure to strike the same hours at pretty regular intervals, and which was quite independent of the volition of any unit or units of humanity. If we may judge from the outcry which was raised against Mr. Buckle, not a few persons seemed to imagine that this theory was a new-born one, which should be strangled at its birth by all the "unco guid" of the kingdom. Yet Mr. Buckle, though certainly not its originator, stated the pros (not, however, the cons) with very remarkable learning and ability, and with an arrogance scarcely less remarkable. Indeed, to the latter defect in his very able work may be partly attributed the storm of pitiless criticism which swept over the writer for some months after the publication of his first volume, but which apparently has left him unscathed and as well satisfied with himself as ever. Of the theory which Mr. Buckle maintained with so much ability we would certainly say "Not proven," as we are not prepared to allow that any "permanent order" or "self-sustaining and self-evolving power pervading nature" furnishes us with a periodical supply of Shakespeares, Bacons, Newtons, &c.; nor that any individual man is exonerated from that portion of labour which, as we think, is wisely allotted to the highest as well as the lowest amongst us. We protest, however, against the "burking" of this controversy, and beg that its eloquent advocate, if he be mistaken, may be pelted, not with hard names, but with logical arguments.

The title of the volume before us will certainly be considered a misnomer by our fellow-subjects north of the Tweed, who fight so lustily against their country being classed as a portion of "England," and who see so many more beauties in the word "Britons" than in the collocation of letters which form the three syllables "Englishmen." About "England," in the strictest sense of the word, there is absolutely nothing in these pages. Of its six chapters, the first contains "Outlines of the History of the Spanish Intellect from the Fifth to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century." The remaining five are devoted to Scotland; and, if Mr. Buckle were not a somewhat case-hardened gladiator, cunning too at his fence, we should tremble for his safety under the hearty belabouring which he is pretty certain to receive, indirectly it may be by some "permanent order" or "self-evolving power," but directly from the keen pens of Scottish critics and the angry tongues of Scottish clergymen. An impatience of criticism has often been urged as a fault against our neighbours of the North; and

indeed their warmest admirer can hardly deny that they have occasionally shown themselves unreasonably thin-skinned when some flaw in their character or habits more objectionable to others than to themselves has been pointed out either for example or reproof. On the present occasion, however, they have, perhaps, some more excusable reason for their plaint, if they choose to make it. It is something novel for the exceedingly self-appreciative countrymen of John Knox and Robert Burns, to say nothing of the patriot martyr Wallace, to be told by a writer of Mr. Buckle's mark that their beloved Caledonia contrasts in some respects unfavourably even with Spain, and that, not to mince the matter, it is the most bigoted and superstitious country in the civilised world. It is also rather provoking that the accuser should support his charges with a formidable array of authorities, quoting indeed no less than 317 different writers in his volume, more than five-sixths of whom are called as witnesses against Scotland.

Mr. Buckle holds that nothing can weaken superstition but knowledge, and knowledge is but yet in her teens in Scotland as in Spain. To be sure, Spain is a sober country, and Scotland, if statistics can be trusted, is not; but then no one but a heretic like Mr. Buckle would venture to compare a Spanish padre with a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman.

We quote from the chapter on Spain. Mr. Buckle has just before been describing the great natural advantages of that country.

These are splendid gifts; it is not for the historian to tell how they have been used. Certainly, the people who possess them have never been deficient in natural endowments. They have had their full share of great statesmen, great kings, great magistrates, and great legislators. They have had many able and vigorous rulers; and their history is ennobled by the frequent appearance of courageous and disinterested patriots, who have sacrificed their all, that they might help their country. The bravery of the people has never been disputed; while, as to the upper classes, the punctilious honour of a Spanish gentleman has passed into a bye-word, and circulated through the world. Of the nation generally, the best observers pronounce them to be high-minded, generous, truthful, full of integrity, warm and zealous friends, affectionate in all the private relations of life, frank, charitable, and humane. Their sincerity in religious matters is unquestionable; they are, moreover, eminently temperate and frugal. Yet, all these great qualities have availed them nothing, and will avail them nothing, so long as they remain ignorant.

But in Spain, unfortunately, education has always remained, and still remains, in the hands of the clergy, who steadily oppose the progress of knowledge, which they are well aware will be fatal to their own power. The people, therefore, resting ignorant, and the causes which kept them in ignorance continuing, it avails the country nothing, that, from time to time, enlightened rulers have come forward, and liberal measures been adopted. The Spanish reformers have, with rare exceptions, eagerly attacked the Church, whose authority they clearly saw ought to be diminished. But what they did not see is, that such diminution can be of no real use unless it is the result of public opinion urging on politicians to the work. In Spain, politicians took the initiative, and the people lagged behind. Hence, in Spain, what was done at one time was sure to be undone at another.

The essential vice of the Spanish people is, Mr. Buckle argues, a blind spirit of reverence, which takes the form of an unworthy and ignominious submission to the Crown and the Church. Spain, he

adds, "is proud of everything of which she should be ashamed. She is proud of the antiquity of her opinions; proud of her orthodoxy; proud of the strength of her faith; proud of her immeasurable and childish credulity; proud of her unwillingness to amend either her creed or her customs; proud of her hatred of heretics; and proud of the undying vigilance with which she has baffled their efforts to obtain a full and legal establishment on her soil." The writer in his animadversions on Spain has not, we think, done justice to the new-born vigour which has of late freshened the stagnant current of Spanish blood. This country has just taken an amazing start, such as cannot possibly be ascribed to her natural resources alone. For the present, however, we take our leave of "that melancholy exhibition to which we give the collective name of Spain;" and we turn to another exhibition scarcely less melancholy—if we may credit Mr. Buckle—but which concerns us much more nearly, viz., the past and present state of Scotland.

Mr. Buckle's second chapter, which treats of the "condition of Scotland to the end of the fourteenth century," presents little to the reader but a picture of unmitigated barbarism. For the present we shall forbear to notice how far the writer's authorities bear him out in the opinions which he has expressed in this and the two succeeding chapters. We shall now take our extracts from the two final chapters, in which the writer attempts to unravel the twofold paradox, viz., how it comes to pass that the same people can be liberal in politics and illiberal in religion. Nor shall we on the present occasion endeavour to sum up the writer's arguments, but content ourselves with extracting some of the most noticeable passages in the latter part of his volume. We may perhaps as well state at once that Mr. Buckle attributes the present and past illiberality of Scotchmen to the immense power possessed by their clergy in the seventeenth century.

The Scotch, during the seventeenth century, instead of cultivating the arts of life, improving their minds, or adding to their wealth, passed the greater part of their time in what were called religious exercises. The sermons were so long and so frequent, that they absorbed all leisure, and yet the people were never weary of hearing them. When a preacher was once in the pulpit, the only limit to his loquacity was his strength. Being sure of a patient and reverential audience, he went on as long as he could. If he discoursed for two hours without intermission, he was valued as a zealous pastor, who had the good of his flock at heart; and this was about as much as an ordinary clergyman could perform, because, in uttering his sentiments, he was expected to display great vehemence, and to evince his earnestness by toiling and sweating abundantly. This boundary was, however, often passed by those who were equal to the labour; and Forbes, who was vigorous as well as voluble, thought nothing of preaching for five or six hours. But, in the ordinary course of nature, such feats were rare; and, as the people were in these matters extremely eager, an ingenious contrivance was hit upon whereby their desires might be satisfied. On great occasions, several clergymen were present in the same church, in order that, when one was fatigued, he might leave the pulpit, and be succeeded by another, who, in his turn, was followed by a third; the patience of the hearers being apparently inexhaustible. Indeed, the Scotch, by the middle of the seventeenth century, had grown accustomed to look up to their minister as if he were a god, and to dwell with rapture upon every word that dropt from his lips. . . .

The clergy interfered with every man's private concerns, ordered how he should govern his family, and often took upon themselves the personal control of his household. Their minions, the elders, were every where; for each parish was divided into several quarters, and to each quarter one of these officials was allotted, in order that he might take special notice of what was done in his own district. Besides this, spies were appointed, so that nothing could escape their supervision. Not only the streets, but even private houses, were searched, and ransacked, to see if any one was absent from church while the minister was preaching. To him all must listen, and him all must obey. Without the consent of his tribunal, no person might engage himself, either as a domestic servant, or as a field labourer. If any one incurred the displeasure of the clergy, they did not scruple to summon his servants and force them to state whatever they knew respecting him, and whatever they had seen done in his house. To speak disrespectfully of a preacher was a grievous offence; to differ from him was a heresy; even to pass him in the streets without saluting him was punished as a crime. His very name was regarded as sacred, and not to be taken in vain. . . .

The clergy believed that they alone were privy to the counsels of the Almighty, and that, by virtue of this knowledge, they could determine what any man's future state would be. Going still further, they claimed the power, not only of foretelling his future state, but also of controlling it; and they did not scruple to affirm that, by their censures, they could open and shut the kingdom of heaven. As if this were not enough, they also gave out that a word of theirs could hasten the moment of death, and by cutting off the sinner in his prime, could bring him at once before the judgment-seat of God. . . .

Besides being ambassadors and angels, they were watchmen, who spied out every danger, and whose sleepless vigilance protected the faithful. They were the joy and delight of the earth. They were musicians, singing the songs of sweetness; nay, they were sirens, who sought to allure men from the evil path, and save them from perishing. They were chosen arrows, stored up in the quiver of God. They were burning lights and shining torches. Without them, darkness would prevail; but their presence illumined the world, and made things clear. Hence they were called stars, which title also expressed the eminence of their office, and its superiority over all others. To make this still more apparent, prodigies were vouchsafed, and strange lights might occasionally be seen, which, hovering round the form of the minister, confirmed his supernatural mission. The profane wished to jest at these things, but they were too notorious to be denied; and there was a well-known case, in which, at the death of a clergyman, a star was miraculously exhibited in the firmament, and was seen by many persons, although it was then midday.

Mr. Buckle, stigmatising the creed of the Scottish Church in the seventeenth century as "horrible," goes on to say that "the God of that Kirk was a God who tantalised His creatures as well as punished them; and when He was provoked, He would first allure men by encouraging their expectations, in order that their subsequent misery might be more poignant." We should like some definite proof of the charge which Mr. Buckle brings against the Scotch, that "even in the nineteenth century they deemed precautions against small-pox to be

criminal, or, as they called it, flying in the face of Providence." We doubt, after all, whether the Irish and Welsh, if not indeed the English, that is to say, certain individual members of each community, might not be included in the charge brought against the Scotch, which, after all, is only borne out by the annals (published in 1797) of a single parish in the remote county of Nairn.

A great deal of the following is, most unfortunately, applicable to Scotland in the present day:

According to this code, all the natural affections, all social pleasures, all amusements, and all the joyous instincts of the human heart, were sinful, and were to be rooted out. It was sinful for a mother to wish to have sons; and, if she had any, it was sinful to be anxious about their welfare. It was a sin to please yourself, or to please others; for, by adopting either course, you were sure to displease God. All pleasures, therefore, however slight in themselves, or however lawful they might appear, must be carefully avoided. When mixing in society, we should edify the company, if the gift of edification had been bestowed upon us; but we should by no means attempt to amuse them. Cheerfulness, especially when it rose to laughter, was to be guarded against; and we should choose for our associates grave and sorrowful men, who were not likely to indulge in so foolish a practice. Smiling, provided it stopped short of laughter, might occasionally be allowed; still, being a carnal pastime, it was a sin to smile on Sunday. Even on week-days, those who were most imbued with religious principles hardly ever smiled, but sighed, groaned, and wept. A true Christian would be careful in his movements to preserve invariable gravity, never running, but walking soberly, and not treading out in a brisk and lively manner, as unbelievers are wont to do. So, too, if he wrote to a friend, he must beware lest his letter should contain anything like jocoseness; since jesting is incompatible with a holy and serious life.

Yet, notwithstanding all the absurd tyranny of the Scottish clergy, the reason is plain, thinks Mr. Buckle, why the Scotch are liberal in politics, and not the Spaniards. He maintains that the Scottish Kirk at the height of its power was only comparable with the Spanish Inquisition; but then, while the Spanish Church was servile, that of Scotland was rebellious. The Scotch people had one vent—that of politics; and hence they were saved from the fate of Spain.

In his concluding chapter Mr. Buckle enters into an elaborate examination of the Scottish intellect during the eighteenth century. He shows, or tries to show, very ingeniously, that the deductive method of argument, at that time almost universal in Scotland, kept the vigorous thinkers among the clergy (induction being, as Mr. Buckle holds, altogether inapplicable to theology) from emancipating themselves from the trammels of superstition. He argues that the inductive philosopher is naturally cautious, creeping, and slow, while the deductive is bold, dexterous, and often rash; and gives a lengthy and most able review of the working of the deductive method in Scotland in the eighteenth century. He shows how the most brilliant intellects in that country, by adopting this method, which is less accessible to average understandings than induction, failed to influence national feeling, and so affect national superstition. The ability and learning shown by the writer in this lengthy summary are most remarkable, and the style is admirably clear, though somewhat too diffuse. We shall probably take another opportunity of examining these arguments with due care, and shall now only stay to quote Mr. Buckle's opinion as to the superstition and religious illiberality which still exist in Scotland. He says:

Putting aside the "Wealth of Nations," we shall find that the Scotch literature of the eighteenth century did scarcely anything for Scotland, considered as a whole. How it has failed in its great aim of weakening superstition, is but too apparent to whoever has travelled in that country, and observed the habits and turn of mind still predominant. Many able and enlightened men who live there are so cowed by the general spirit, that, for their own comfort, and for the peace of their families, they make no resistance, but tacitly comply with what they heartily despise. That they err in doing so, I, at least, firmly believe; though I know that many honest, and in every respect competent, judges are of opinion, that no man is bound to be a martyr, or to jeopardise his personal interests, unless he clearly sees his way to some immediate public good. To me, however, it appears that this is a narrow view, and that the first duty of every one is to set his face in direct opposition to what he believes to be false, and, having done that, leave the results of his conduct to take care of themselves. Still, the temptation to a contrary course is always very strong, and, in a country like Scotland, is by many deemed irresistible. In no other Protestant nation, and, indeed, in no Catholic nation except Spain, will a man who is known to hold unorthodox opinions find his life equally uncomfortable. In a few of the large towns, he may possibly escape animadversion, if his sentiments are not too bold, and are not too openly expressed. If he is timid and taciturn, his heresy may, perchance, be overlooked. But even in large towns, impunity is the exception, and not the rule. Even in the capital of Scotland, in that centre of intelligence which once boasted of being the Modern Athens, a whisper will quickly circulate that such an one is to be avoided, for that he is a free-thinker; as if free-thinking were a crime, or as if it were not better to be a free-thinker than a slavish thinker. In other parts, that is, in Scotland generally, the state of things is far worse. I speak, not on vague rumour, but from what I know as existing at the present time, and for the accuracy of which I vouch and hold myself responsible. I challenge any one to contradict my assertion, when I say that, at this moment, nearly all over Scotland, the finger of scorn is pointed at every man, who, in the exercise of his sacred and inalienable right of free judgment, refuses to acquiesce in those religious notions, and to practise those religious customs, which time, indeed, has consecrated, but many of which are repulsive to the eye of reason, though to all of them, however irrational they may be, the people adhere with sullen and inflexible obstinacy. Knowing that these words will be widely read and circulated in Scotland, and aware as I naturally am to bring on myself the hostility of a nation, for whose many sterling and valuable qualities I entertain sincere respect, I do, nevertheless, deliberately affirm, that in no civilised country is toleration so little understood, and that in none is the spirit of bigotry and of persecution so extensively diffused. Nor can any one wonder that such should be the case, who observes what is going on there. The churches are as crowded as they were in the Middle Ages, and are filled with devout and ignorant worshippers, who flock together to listen to opinions of which the Middle Ages alone were worthy. Those opinions they treasure up, and, when they return to their homes, or enter into the daily business of life, they put them in force. And the result is, that there runs through

the entire country a sour and fanatical spirit, an aversion to innocent gaiety, a disposition to limit the enjoyments of others, and a love of inquiring into the opinions of others, and of interfering with them, such as is hardly any where else to be found; while, in the midst of all this, there flourishes a national creed, gloomy and austere to the last degree, a creed which is full of forebodings and threats and horrors of every sort, and which rejoices in proclaiming to mankind how wretched and miserable they are, how small a portion of them can be saved, and what an overwhelming majority is necessarily reserved for excruciating, unspeakable, and eternal agony.

Lord Palmerston receives Mr. Buckle's warmest meed of admiration for having recommended the members of the Presbytery of Edinburgh to get the drains of their city cleaned before they thought of devoting a day to the consumption of salt cod and egg-sauce. Mr. Buckle adds: "A century ago, any statesman who had written such a letter would have been driven from office by a storm of general indignation. Two centuries ago, the consequences to him would have been still more disastrous, and would, indeed, have ruined him socially as well as politically." He continues:

This correspondence between the Scotch clergy and the English statesman is not to be regarded as a mere passing episode of light or temporary interest. On the contrary, it represents that terrible struggle between theology and science, which, having begun in the persecution of science and in the martyrdom of scientific men, has, in these later days, taken a happier turn, and is now manifestly destroying that old theological spirit, which has brought so much misery and ruin upon the world. The ancient superstition, which was once universal, but is now slowly though surely dying away, represented the Deity as being constantly moved to anger, delighting in seeing His creatures abase and mortify themselves, taking pleasure in their sacrifices and their austerities, and, notwithstanding all they could do, constantly inflicting on them the most grievous punishments, among which the different forms of pestilence were conspicuous.

Mr. Buckle has been frequently styled a freethinker, but there is little in this volume to stamp him as one. We conclude with the following extract, which we commend to the attention of those persons who appear indirectly to believe that the progress of science must be at variance with true religion.

Of two things, choose one. Either deny the Omniscience of the Creator, or else admit it. If you deny it, you deny what, to my mind at least, is a fundamental truth, and, on these matters, there can be no sympathy between us. But if you admit the Omniscience of God, beware of libelling what you profess to defend. For when you assert what is termed the moral government of the world, you slander Omniscience, inasmuch as you declare that the mechanism of the entire universe, including the actions both of Nature and of Man, planned as it is by Infinite Wisdom, is unequal to its duties, unless that same Wisdom does from time to time interfere with it. You assert, in fact, either that Omniscience has been deceived, or that Omnipotence has been defeated. Surely, they who believe, and whose pride and happiness it is to believe, that there is a Power above all and before all, knowing all and creating all, ought not to fall into such a snare as this. They who, dissatisfied with this little world of sense, seek to raise their minds to something which the senses are unable to grasp, can hardly fail, on deeper reflection, to perceive how coarse and material is that theological prejudice, which ascribes to such a Power the vulgar functions of a temporal ruler, arrays him in the garb of an earthly potentate, and represents him as meddling here and meddling there, uttering threats, inflicting punishments, bestowing rewards. These are base and governing conceptions, the offspring of ignorance and of darkness. Such gross and sordid notions are but one remove from actual idolatry. They are the draft and offal of a by-gone age, and we will not have them obtruded here.

We shall in all probability take an early opportunity of returning to this very remarkable volume, which we fear will supply endless matter for controversy, to others than the "unco guid" among our Scottish neighbours.

Two Historical Essays. By CHARLES MILLS. Contents: The German and Swiss Reformation; Cromwell and the Commonwealth. (Ward and Lock. pp. 88.)—These twin essays—the first of which is, as the writer informs us, based upon D'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation," and the second upon Guizot's "History of Oliver Cromwell and the English Commonwealth"—have to all appearance been carefully and correctly written. The style, however, is somewhat heavy, and the essays have been so condensed that they are hardly pleasant reading. The second essay, indeed, bears about it strong marks of its parentage; as, however valuable a book we consider Guizot's "English Commonwealth" to be—and that its value is very considerable no historical student will deny—we must say that the French writer's pages are very deficient in that brilliancy and picturesqueness of style without which even a work on history can scarcely be long-lived, and which, despite all criticism to the contrary, need in no way interfere with the truthfulness and fidelity of the narrative.

RELIGION.

The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology: containing "Suggestions offered to the Theological Student under present Difficulties" (a revised edition), and other Discourses. By ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Lord Bishop of London. London: Murray. Svo. pp. 348.

ABOUT ONE HALF OF THIS VOLUME is a republication of what appeared first as far back as the year 1846, in sermons preached before the University of Oxford and at Rugby. The other portion consists of more recent sermons, and an introduction, referring chiefly to the volume of "Essays and Reviews." It will be at once seen, therefore, that, however valuable the counsels of the Bishop of London may be in themselves, they must want the completeness and exact application of a treatise composed for the occasion. But, on the other hand, the merely incidental appropriateness of these sermons to existing controversies has its advantages, since it divests them of the excitements of party, and allows of their being revived without the suspicion of being personal. The subjects are discursive enough

to embrace most doubtful matters in theology, such as: St. John's Gospel the Model of Controversy, Variety in Unity, Dangers and Safeguards of the Critical Study of the Bible, Faith in Christ's Person, and Christian Liberty. All these will, no doubt, afford instruction to various minds, and the religious world will receive with thankfulness so much that is marked alike by Christian faithfulness and charity.

But we will confine ourselves to the Bishop of London's introduction. He naturally observes that it would not be surprising if he had not been able to indorse in 1861 what he wrote fifteen years ago; or if it should not be applicable to the circumstances of a greatly changed age. But he says he has not met with this difficulty. "Reperusing what he then put forth, he finds it to be as true an exponent as ever of his real sentiments; and he thinks that, by God's blessing, the statements he long ago deliberately published may tend to quiet men's hearts even now." He mentions four distinct particulars in which religious controversies have the same features and demand the same safeguards. The fact is, that men need to be told now, as much as ever they did, that controversy to be Christian must be conducted in a Christian spirit of forbearance; and that "intolerant judgments of those who differ from us, even on the most vital points, will only confirm opponents in their error, while they are injurious to our own hearts." Secondly, it is as necessary now as ever it was to bear in mind that the truths of a living Christian faith cannot be made to find their way into reluctant minds through mere protest and negation, far less by the attempt to inflict pains and penalties on those who are in error. The third observation is that a comprehensive spirit is one of the most marked features of the Church of England. "It upholds, indeed, the great Gospel doctrines in their simple majesty, and clings to them as for life, but it is tolerant of very great liberty of opinion in the mode in which these doctrines are viewed or studied. It is this which fits it to be a National Church, and prevents it from being a sect." The Bishop expatiates on this idea, and certainly presents the Church of England as a mother very indulgent of the varying intellects and wayward tempers of her children. How far he is correct will be differently estimated by the parties interested in her doctrine and worship. The last particular respecting the uniform treatment demanded by religious controversy is thus stated:

When men turn their thoughts from our own Church and its teaching, to that by which we are encouraged and bound to test it—the Scriptures of truth—they require nowadays, more than ever before, to have some obvious principles reiterated in their ears. They acknowledge the Bible to be "Scripture." They must be warned to reflect what is the full meaning of this term. Speculations of criticism which cannot be stifled, even if we were justified in wishing that they might, are leading students to think much at this time of the human element in the Bible; we are bound to call upon them to reflect seriously on the full force of that higher element which is Divine. Whether it be the critical study of Scripture, the history of its various books, and the exact construction and meaning of its statements, that occupies the student; or whether he is tracing the system of religious and moral teaching which is to be his chart in the journey of life, and tells us that he holds himself bound to test its accuracy, not by its accordance with Scripture only, but by Scripture itself tested and weighed in the balance of what he calls the highest philosophy—there is much need for our begging him never to forget some fundamental truths. If he overlooks these, he will wander, and is sure to bewilder in an inextricable maze both himself and those who trust to him.

Three primary truths are then mentioned "which a theological student cannot lose sight of without ruin." First, Scripture must be received as the Word of God, in the sense in which our Lord and his disciples viewed it as such. Secondly, its teaching is to be looked for in the great principles which pervade it; "not in obscure texts of doubtful application, nor in the minor details of its history, nor in the imagery with which God has willed to clothe its lessons, nor in the opinions which prevailed on physical science in the age in which it was written."

Away, then, with the thought that the Bible is obscure. As the instructor of our poor humanity, it speaks direct from God in accents intelligible to all; and it can at once reach all hearts and quicken all intellects when the Holy Spirit removes the clouds of worldliness and sin which chill the sympathies and darken the intellectual vision. This then is the second great truth to which the theological student ought to cling. It is of the very idea of the Bible as the Word of God addressed to ignorant and sinful men, that it must speak in accents few, and loud, and clear. It would have been no boon to give us a so-called guide of life which was obscure as the dark oracles of heathenism. It has few words to speak, and these go straight to the heart. Its many books are all taken up in illustrating and enforcing the same truths in many aspects.

Thirdly, the theological student, to be safe, must understand his own nature. Probably many readers will think the Bishop of London here reasons in a circle, when he tells the reader that to understand the Bible he must be what the Bible requires him to be, conscious of his sinful nature, and of his need of such a remedy as the orthodox doctrine of the Atonement presents. But granting that the Bible is the Word of God, as all theological students ought to do, then his counsel is a correct one. To understand and interpret the laws of England, a man must always keep before him the purpose for which those laws were given, and the constitution of things to which they belong. So the interpreter of the Bible will err unless he takes into account constantly whence it came, and the evils it is intended to redress, and in which he participates. The expounder of any system of philosophy, of which he professed himself a disciple, would succeed but badly if he did not thoroughly believe in it himself.

In applying these principles to the "Essays and Reviews," the Bishop observes that it is not necessary for him to decide whether the writers of them on the one hand, or "those who have naturally been irritated by their statements on the other," have in the ardour of

controversy lost sight of any of them. "Certainly," says the writer, "in some passages of these 'Essays and Reviews' there is displayed somewhat of a reckless and almost flippant spirit." But he thinks, contrary to a very general opinion, that "it would be unfair to regard the several authors as individually responsible for each other's opinions, in spite of the prefatory declaration that each is to be judged by his own article alone." But then the Bishop speaks of it as "a partnership which is damaging to all its members," notwithstanding the "limited liability." "It is sure to be regarded as a league offensive and defensive, and therefore they have themselves to thank, if the public insists on their bearing each other's burdens."

Moreover, as each of them suggests certain doubts and difficulties, the force of each of these difficulties is greatly increased by the others with which it is associated. If seven men unite their force for any deed of bodily aggression, and the subject of their violence feels greatly aggrieved by their united blows, it will scarcely do for them each to plead that he is responsible for no more than he has himself inflicted. If he who is assailed suffers in his health or dies, a wise jury will certainly find that they are each and all of them responsible, collectively and severally, for the effects which they could not have produced singly, but which have followed from their united efforts. Therefore these seven authors are greatly to blame for having written one large, and not seven small books.

From the unfortunate partnership, the good which is in the book "goes to strengthen the evil." The public thus, "however unfairly, certainly not unnaturally," insists on regarding the book as a whole, and is irritated by the difficulty of knowing what is the real meaning and what the force of the system which it is called upon to confront. The Bishop thinks the writers are bound in fairness to those who wish to answer them, as well as in justice to themselves, either to draw closer or to stand more distinctly apart. "Let each state what his view of Christian truth is, and it would indeed be a shame to us as a Church if divines were not found, with leisure, learning, and ability, ready to examine their system, and refute whatever in it is found to be dangerous error." This is a most important observation, for a marked feature of this celebrated volume is its indefiniteness, and the absence of any tangible principles pervading the whole. While experienced readers can form a pretty correct guess as to what the writers would say if they were to develop their views fully, as they have not done so there is no solid ground on which to proceed in reasoning against them. The refutation of their separate statements, when thought to be erroneous, would involve the possibility of the condemned writer turning round and getting out of the difficulty by an explanation not yet forthcoming.

What the Bishop of London seems most anxious to accomplish is to induce "two of the seven essayists" to set forth "the positive Gospel truths forming the staple of their personal religion and practical teaching, and to disclaim the errors which they appear to encourage." He thus virtually condemns the other five, no doubt from a conviction that their statements do not admit of the palliation which may be extended to the other two. But yet there is a closer personal feeling in the matter, for he says that of two of them "it is impossible for him to speak without affectionate regard, connected as he is with them by a friendship of more than twenty years." He deeply regrets the tone of the alliance in which they are united, and feels confident that "the deepening experience of life, and a larger acquaintance both with the souls of men and that Word of God on which the soul hangs for its salvation, will modify and refine, and exalt and spiritualise their own views of the relation in which fallen man and God stand to each other." He concludes this part of the volume with some excellent practical remarks, from which we quote the following:

The Church of Christ and his truth will not suffer by free inquiry; but no man has a right to remove the old landmarks of thought and religious feeling, without being prepared to point out others, which will enable us to see distinctly where the ground really consecrated by the presence of God lies. The Fathers of the Reformation were not destructives. They saw distinctly, and proclaimed and embraced with all their souls, the truth which was overlaid by the errors they resisted.

We have formed a high opinion of the Bishop of London from a careful review of this volume. By some he will be thought less zealous for certain peculiarities which some Christians think essential; but discreet and sober minds will hail the calm and even-handed justice which he would mete out to those who are likely to be run down by an unreasoning clamour. He points out the only way in which error can be successfully met, by a strict attention to Scriptural principles, combined with a tenderness to the character of those whose orthodoxy is called in question.

We have also received: *Life Alone in Christ Jesus; or, Quakerism Analysed.* (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.)—*Conscience versus "The Quarterly;" a Plea for Fair Play towards the Writers of "The Essays and Reviews."* By the Rev. H. Jones. (R. Hardwicke.)—*Dangers Past and Present: a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, on Easter Tuesday 1861.* By Edward H. Plumptre, M.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—A third edition of the *Annals of the Tractarian Movement from 1842 to 1860.* By E. G. K. Browne. (The Author, 73, George-street, Portman-square.)—*Three Months' Ministry: a Series of Sermons.* By Thomas T. Lynch. (W. Kent and Co.)—*An Essay on Christian Miracles.* By J. Evans, M.A. (Judd and Glass.)—*What Plan of Salvation has the Church of England for her Children?* By a Layman. (Joseph Masters.)—*Among Transgressors: a Theological Tract.* By Thomas T. Lynch. (Kent and Co.)—*An Address on the Chief Points of Controversy between Orthodoxy and Rationalism, delivered to the Fellows of Sion College, London, March 25, 1861.* By the Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.D. (London: Bell and Daldy.)—*Bethel Missions.* (London: Onwhyn.)—*Red Snow,*

and other Parables from Nature. Third Series. By Mrs. Alfred Gatty. (London: Bell and Daldy.)—*Substance of a Speech delivered in the Lower House of Convocation, March 14, 1861, on introducing a Motion recommending certain Modifications of the Liturgy.* By the Hon. George Pellew, D.D. (London: Hatchard and Co.)—*"Essays and Reviews" Anticipated; Extracts from a Work published in the Year 1825, and attributed to the Lord Bishop of St. David's.* (London: G. Manwaring.)—*A Catechism Treating of the Unity of the Church.* By a Country Curate. (Joseph Masters.)

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Ten Weeks in Japan. By GEORGE SMITH, D.D., Bishop of Victoria (Hong-Kong). London: Longmans. pp. 459.

WHEN WE SAY that this is, beyond all doubt, the best modern book that has appeared about Japan, we are conscious that we are awarding to it a very faint meed of praise. We have lately had several very readable and exciting volumes on this interesting empire; but, except that they have served to amuse the general reader by offering to him a series of bright, fantastic, illusory pictures, we are afraid that they are of but little use. There is no denying that both Captain Sherard Osborn and Mr. Laurence Oliphant are most amusing writers, and that the demand for their books at the circulating libraries has been fully equal to their merits; but, after all, they were but superficial observers. The warm-blooded sailor treated his readers to sprightly scenes in the tea houses and peach gardens, interspersed with glowing descriptions of the beauties of the Japanese ladies. Were we to adopt his view, we should take Japan to be a vast Jardin Mabille; and we believe that one great effect of the gallant Captain's book has been to set a large number of the young gentlemen of the West-end of London upon thinking whether a summer at Yeddo or Nagasaki would not be an agreeable variety to the monotony of Cremorne Gardens and the Crystal Palace. Mr. Oliphant, on the other hand, regarded Japan from the diplomatic point of view—as how could he do otherwise, being but an ambassador's secretary? We all know what that view is, and what it leads to. It starts from the point that all the ancient civilisation of the East is but savagery; that laws, whose roots are hidden in the solemn mists of antiquity, are to be set at naught by the mere whim of every petty consul; and that, in the event of the slightest opposition to these views, the best kind of moral suasion wherewith to urge the claims of Western civilisation and Western justice is the broadside of a British man-of-war to batter their cities about the obstinate heads of the inhabitants. This is the diplomatic point of view which has led us to such an understanding with the peoples of India, that our relation with that great country is a subject upon which no reasonable man likes to think seriously. This is the diplomatic point of view which has won for us such a position in China, that our trade with her countless inhabitants is an evil only tolerated through fear. This is the diplomatic point of view which is already working in Japan with such excellent effect, that we cannot be quite certain at any moment that our feeble hold upon the country is not already cast off with abhorrence and disdain, and that the British Empire has not been compromised into a war by the skill of Mr. Consul Alcock. It is no wonder, then, that the impressions of Japan which the readers of Captain Osborn and Mr. Oliphant have derived are not very definite. A foreign sailor who, knowing nothing of our language, was landed at Wapping, taken to Blackwall for a whitebait dinner, and afterwards to Highbury Barn, the Grecian, and the Argyll Rooms, could scarcely be expected to write a very reliable book about England; whatever might be his natural intelligence and liveliness. Nor would a diplomatic official be in much better case whose experience of this country was confined to a series of visits to Downing-street, with the intention of persuading her Majesty's Ministers to abrogate the ancient laws of the kingdom, and to consent to matters which were directly hostile to the spirit of the British Constitution.

Can any one who has studied Japan in the pages of modern writers say that he has any distinct idea of the nature of her constitution? Can he account in a manner satisfactory to himself for her curious exclusiveness, combined with liberality and toleration in her internal arrangements? Is Japan anything to him but a paradox, a jumble of inexplicable incongruities, a kind of pantomime on a tremendous scale, with the Siogoon for clown, the Dairi for pantaloons, the nobles of the empire for actors in the comic scenes, and an indefinite number of attractive ladies of the ballet? The work of the Bishop of Victoria produces a very different effect. It may not go quite into the innermost recesses of the Japanese secret; but it goes much deeper than the Osborns and the Oliphants. It gives us just the glimmer of a notion that there may be something very reasonable after all in the Japanese policy of exclusiveness. It suggests, and gives, some important facts and arguments to aid us in arriving at the conclusion that the empire of Japan is, in fact, the most splendid realisation of the Conservative theory under the sun; that it is the creed of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli carried to the highest possible pitch of human perfection.

Here, for example, is a revelation. The whole of the land in the empire of Japan is divided among two hundred and sixty-four oligarchs, or Daimios. That is something like concentration. The Conservative party in the House of Commons alone numbers more than this; not to mention the great landowners in the House of Lords, and the almost countless Tory votes who own portions, more

or less extensive, of the soil. But these Daimios are oligarchs on the grandest scale. The head of the Conservative party in Japan is the Prince of Kanga. The Bishop gives us an account of his income, and of that of each of the fifty-one greatest nobles of Japan. The revenue of the smallest of these lords can only be expressed in our language by the words two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds per annum; whilst to give an idea of the resources of the Prince of Kanga, the sum to be set down is the almost incredible one of two millions three hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling per annum. We arrive at this astonishing sum in the following manner. The Bishop tabulates the fifty-one great nobles, and sets figures representing their incomes against them. The standard of value in Japan is the koku of rice, and a koku is a measure to be represented by fifteen shillings of our money; but, as the Bishop calculates that money will do three times as much in Japan as it will here, the product must be multiplied by three in order to express the equivalent in English currency. Now, against the name of the Prince of Kanga is set 1,027,700 kokus of rice, and that, according to the formula given, is equal to 2,334,825*l*. What is Lord Derby to such a Conservative prince as this?

The Prince of Kanga (says the Bishop) has 40,000 men of arms in the capital dispersed over his various palaces in the city and suburbs of Yeddo. He is regarded as the head of the Conservative party of Daimios, and the principal supporter of a reactionary policy in regard to foreign nations. In the interval of time between the original drafting and the final signing of Mr. Harris's treaty, during which the formal assent of the Mikado and the great Daimios was procured to the official act of the Tycoon, the powerful Prince of Kanga is reported to have advocated strong measures of resistance against foreign encroachments, and to have placed his hand on his sword-hilt in a passionate outburst of patriotic enthusiasm, declaring that it would be better for the Japanese nobles to die fighting for their country's honour than to sign their consent to the revolutionary provisions of such a treaty. The Princes of Satsuma, Hizen, and Mito are among the reputed Liberals of the empire; but the most advanced Liberal in Japan is probably a being very different from the idea conveyed by the term in the phraseology of European politics. The smaller Daimios and Siomios, who amount in all to some hundreds in the empire, are apt to shelter themselves behind the more powerful leaders of their order, and, united together on any one point of foreign or domestic policy, they form a closely compacted front of array which no Tycoon or Council of State can dare to offend.

These facts are very striking, and should serve to give us some inkling of the real state of things in Japan. At any rate, they should serve to dispel our wonder at the objection which the Japanese nobles have to any change in their foreign relations. Let any one try for a moment to imagine himself in the position of the Prince of Kanga, with near two millions and a half of revenue, and forty thousand armed retainers at his back. Taking our own formula of estimating men, namely by their money value, what would he think of a Mr. Alcock, or even of a Lord Elgin, who came to him on behalf of strangers beyond sea, requiring him to incur the certainty of revolution, by consenting to an utter subversion of an ancient constitution, and offered him in return Manchester calico at a penny a yard cheaper than he could buy it from the Dutch, and the privilege of connecting himself with Western civilisation through the perpetual presence of an irresponsible consul, with several equally irresponsible officials, each more anxious than the other to violate all the national established ideas of law, order, and decorum? Would he not place "his hand on his sword-hilt" and swear to die fighting for his country's honour? Would he not turn away in anger from his intrusive guests, and spurn their insolent offers?

The reader will by this time begin to understand the extraordinary nature of the revelations which this book puts forth as regards Japan, and how different they are from anything that has been popularised in this country before. In like manner, there is a fund of valuable and intelligible information respecting the true position of the Temporal and the Spiritual Emperors, and the nature of the power which each sways; the existence of Dualism as an institution all through the constitution; the religions of the empire; the laws and customs; the manners of the inhabitants; and that mysterious custom of legal suicide which has hitherto been so inexplicable to us.

The pictures which the Bishop draws of the manners and mode of life in Japan are every whit as interesting and life-like as those of Captain Osborn; but these are but embellishments to the weightier matter. Here are some interesting about the habits of the great princes, stated, however, with considerable reserve, and in a manner that guards the reader against accepting unreservedly what the Bishop himself could only gather at second hand:

The proud independence of the great Daimios prevents a visitor from entering within their spacious and richly planted grounds. The more powerful among their number are said to assume a somewhat defiant attitude even towards the Siogon himself, and to refuse admission to the agents of the supreme government for the purpose of taking a census of their retainers. In all the arrogant bearing of semi-barbarian pride and a keen sensitiveness to the most trifling semblance of humiliation or insult, these powerful barons generally keep themselves aloof from each other's society, and lead lives of idle dissipation in the midst of their armed dependents. Habits of intoxication are also reported to be very prevalent among them. Contests of precedence and mutual jealousies drive them far asunder; and these extensive inclosures within which imagination pictures the ordinary population of a small town, are probably occupied by feudal chiefs, each separated from familiar intercourse with his class, and exempt from all the humanising refinements of civilised society. A long wall of dark-coloured chunam, crossed by square or diamond-shaped white trellis-work of the same material, is the only object which is visible from without. The basements alone are generally constructed of solid stone material. What we are accustomed to dignify with the name of a palace is probably a one-storied building covering a vast area and having only in a small portion of its space any upper rooms—huge comfortless structures containing few articles of luxury or appliances of art beyond specimens of lacquered cabinets, porcelain vases,

and the ordinary furniture of a Japanese dwelling. A European gentleman who has visited the interior of the Tycoon's palace, represents even the abode of imperial majesty as containing furniture of only the plainest description, and as being entirely destitute of gold, diamonds, and the glittering ornaments of barbaric display. What gives to Japanese houses of the middle and upper class their characteristic attraction is the universal neatness of the interior, and the air of cleanliness which generally prevails. Everything in this official quarter of the Daimios appears, however, to be on a large rather than a magnificent scale,—fine macadamised roads, extensive parks and groves, a grand sweeping slope of undulating lawn, a large serpentine sheet of clear water in the moats, and a long range of palace-wall inclosures, covering a vast area of space, though of moderate elevation adapted to the insecure foundation of this region of earthquakes.

More reliable, because founded upon personal evidence, are the following notes on the habits of the common people:

There is one particular in which the Japanese are superior to their Chinese neighbours. The fortune-tellers' tables and gambling stands so numerous in the cities of China are here nowhere to be seen. The laws of Japan interdict gambling by the severest punishments; and no gamester dares to pursue his calling in public. The nearest approximation to gambling which I witnessed was a species of betting on the feats of a tame mouse. A man was generally observed in one of the thoroughfares exhibiting the little animal. Its owner opened a wooden drawer, from which it forthwith escaped, crossed a miniature bridge, pulled open a small door, drew out one of ten papers each inclosing its own number, brought it thence to its master, and then running up his full loose sleeve, buried itself in its folds. Purchases of fruit, sweetmeats and cakes, or a stake of money, were decided by the chance number which the mouse singled out from the parcel.

In other respects the Japanese manifest a peculiarity of their own in the absence of shops for selling opium,—their exemption from lawless mobs and jostling crowds,—no fights, quarrels, or violence in the streets,—the habit of self-control and the universal ascendancy of law preventing a breach of the public peace. Many of the offensive sights and odours common in Chinese thoroughfares are also absent from the scene; no filthy jars and disgusting spectacles in the public resorts. But if some of the disagreeable objects in Chinese streets are absent, it must not be understood that the Japanese have in all these respects attained to an English standard of good breeding. The Japanese morimon-bearers are often very offensive in their violation of decency; and the delicacy of a foreign lady must often be sorely tried by the habits of the common Japanese. Even when the thermometer stands below 70 deg. of Fahrenheit, the Japanese labourers and artisans throw aside their upper garments, and pursue their work with nearly their whole person exposed to view. A small strip of cloth or a cotton rag three inches wide by half a dozen in length, connected with a slight piece of string running around the body, is the nearest approach to a loin-cloth and the flimsiest apology for a covering. The children run about at such times of temperate season in a state of perfect nudity. The women suffer their bosoms to remain exposed, and sometimes divest themselves of sleeves, which hang in a loose bundle from the tightened girdle confining their nether dress, and thus lay bare the whole upper half of their persons. Naked infants clinging to the bare breasts of their semi-nude mothers are a frequent spectacle in the streets. Though they are generally neat and cleanly in their habits, and scavengers may be seen sweeping their dwellings and the sides of their streets, it must not be supposed that the favourable verdict is given so much after an European as after an Asiatic standard of judgment. Even in the matter of personal cleanliness there is a strange combination of opposite qualities. Bodily ablutions and unwashed clothing mark the habits of one and the same individual. When they lie down at night, the same clothes which they have worn during the day are taken from their person to become, with the quilt of the mattress on which they sleep, their only covering in the shape of bedclothes. Their garments are worn sometimes for months, or even a longer period, without being washed; and a warm bath for washing the person appears to be with many of the lower classes an economical provision for saving the trouble and inconvenience of washing their clothes.

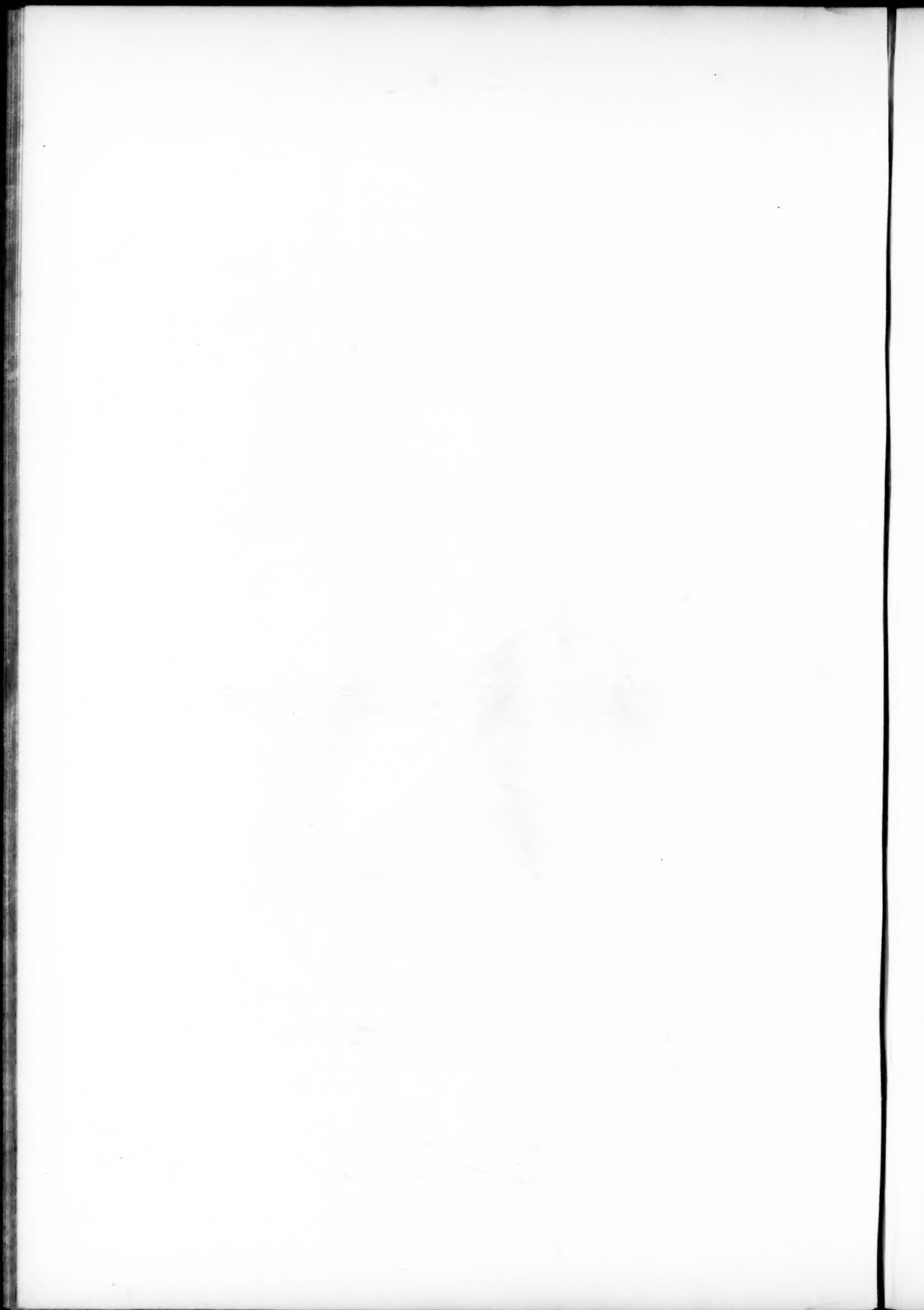
With his reception at the native inns, or houses of public entertainment, the good Bishop seems to have been nearly as well pleased as was Captain Sherard Osborn:

While my native attendants were resting and refreshing themselves with a meal of rice and potatoes of sakee in the neighbouring outbuilding, I was escorted by the Japanese proprietor into a suite of elegant saloons, opening one beyond another and capable of being separated into private rooms by closing the folding screens and sliding panels, which extended down the length of the building, and were easily moved in their grooved lines across the several apartments. The walls were covered with neat white-flowered silken-grained paper, with native paintings and little ornaments tastefully arranged in each angle; and the floor was covered with the usual clean matting, padded and fitted into square or oblong compartments. A chair was brought for me to sit in European style; and the Japanese landlady, a middle-aged black-toothed personage of comely looks and polite manners, made her appearance. Her husband soon rejoined our party; and both combined their endeavours to ascertain our wants and meet our requirements. She was soon followed by three young waiting-damsels, wearing their natural sets of glittering white teeth, with their native ruddy complexion enhanced by a little artificial addition of pearl dust and rouge, and their lips stained with a dark purple crimson. These young waiting-girls are always selected as the most beautiful and prepossessing of their sex, and demeaned themselves with simple artless modesty. In all parts these public hotels are served by the most handsome girls; and I was informed that they are a well-conducted class, and that Japanese law rigidly protects them while filling such a capacity in these houses of refreshment. On this occasion the landlady and her native damsels overburdened me with their attentions, placing my chair in the most convenient spot, rearranging my travelling coverlets, wiping my shoes, placing a cushion on my seat, and anticipating every want. Cakes, soup, rice, and sweetmeats were brought in succession. One laughing bright-eyed damsel approached me kneeling, with a cup of tea in her hand; another held some sugar, kneeling on the opposite side; while a third from her lowly posture on the ground held to my lips a boiled egg, already broken and peeled, with the spoon containing the inviting morsel, duly seasoned with salt. With garrulous vivacity they anticipated every look, and when my wants were supplied, they remained kneeling close to my side, and vying in their endeavours to be the first to bring me their native dainties. They afterwards examined my dress; and every portion of my equipment formed the subject of exciting comment and humorous wonder. European shoes, stockings, woollen cloth, and umbrella were eagerly examined, and afforded matter for renewed curiosity and mirth. Even my Chinese servant received his share of observation, and submitted patiently to have his long plaited queue handled and examined by their fair hands.



From a Photograph by Mr. Thomas Richard Williams, 230, Regent-street, W.

*Faithfully Yours
Charles Knight*



We must now leave Bishop Smith's book in the hands of our readers, with an assurance that they will rise from its perusal with better and more reliable information as to this interesting people than they are able to acquire from any other book within our knowledge.

From Calcutta to Peking. By J. H. DUNNE. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co. pp. 159.)—Captain Dunne sailed with a detachment of his regiment for China on the 5th of February 1860. He appears to have at once commenced "takin' notes," and now he has "prented" them. He had no intention of doing so, but merely entered them "in a book for the amusement of some relatives;" at whose urgent entreaty, we suppose, they were published. They extend to Nov. 17, and therefore include all the periods of the greatest interest during the Chinese campaign, and contain accounts, such as they are, of the sufferings of Anderson and his comrades, of the imprisonment of Parkes and Locke, and the "looting" of the Emperor's palace. But the gallant Captain either had not much personal share in any of the transactions, and only scanty information, or his powers of description are not of a high order; or it may be that his relatives do not care for that sort of thing: at any rate, his accounts are by no means absorbing. There is a good deal said about eating and drinking and smoking; but then one can do all that at home.

POETRY.

The Poems of Catullus, translated into English Verse, with an Introduction and Notes, by THEODORE MARTIN. London: Parker, Son, and Bourn. 1861. pp. 199.

THE WELL-DESERVED SUCCESS of Mr. Martin's "Horace" has emboldened him to attempt a more difficult task. Catullus's Muse has now donned an English dress, and, sooth to say, in doing so she has lost but little of her native sweetness. The translator, in a very ably written and an appreciative preface, defends the Roman poet from the charge of impurity which has so often been brought against him, and insists that his coarseness of language and thought were almost inseparable from the age in which he lived, and that through that coarseness there shine many tokens of a heart untainted, as well as of the most genuine poetry. While we are strongly inclined to agree with Mr. Martin in his estimate of the man Catullus, we must express our wonder that his poems, when winnowed of everything that could offend the most fastidious reader, are lengthy enough to make up the goodly volume before us. The present editor, in his capacity of priest of the Muses, *virginibus puerisque cantat*; and there remains in these pages sufficient of the poetry of Catullus, stripped of all taint of mortality, and pregnant with marks of that genius which led Niebuhr to prefer his writings to those of every other Roman poet now extant, to do his memory full justice. To say that Mr. Martin's English translation is equal to Catullus's Latin original would simply be to say what is not, what could not be, true; and what we feel certain no one would repudiate more quickly than the accomplished editor himself. The exquisite tenderness, vigour, and appositeness of the Roman poet's diction, the rhythmical cadence and mingled pathos and passion of his poems, defy in a great measure all the translator's art, and Catullus in English is something very different from Catullus in Latin. When, however, we consider the extraordinary difficulty of the task which Mr. Martin proposed to himself in selecting Catullus for translation, and the scarcely less extraordinary skill with which he has struggled with that difficulty, we feel that all lovers of the purest Latin poetry, and all who desire to make such an acquaintance with that poetry as can be had without the labour of years and the wearisome apparatus of grammars and dictionaries, owe Mr. Martin a warm debt of gratitude. Again, Catullus, if even every line and word now stood exactly as he wrote it, would almost defy translation. Unfortunately, however, this is far from being the case. We believe that no manuscript of the poet's writings now extant is older than the fourteenth century. From this circumstance has sprung up a fertile crop of erasures and false readings, and the translator is called upon to exercise his critical powers very frequently as to the expediency of the suggestions and explanations of rival and inventive annotators. Here, too, Mr. Martin has shown excellent taste and judgment, and given good proofs of fair scholarship. We will now, however, without further preface, plunge at once in *medias res*; and to endeavour to make it clear that our panegyrics have some solid foundation to rest on, we will quote the following most beautiful translation:

CATULLUS AT HIS BROTHER'S GRAVE.

O'er many a sea, o'er many a stranger land,
I bring this tribute to thy lonely tomb,
My brother! and beside the narrow room,
That holds thy silent ashes weeping stand.
Vainly I call to thee. Who can command
An answer forth from Orcus' dreary gloom?
Oh, brother, brother, life lost all its bloom,
When thou wert snatch'd from me with pitiless hand!
A day will come, when we shall meet once more!
Meanwhile, these gifts, which to the honour'd grave
Of those they loved in life our sires of yore
With pious hand and reverential gave,
Accept! Gifts molsten'd with a brother's tears!
And now, farewell, and rest thee from all fears!

This sonnet so exquisitely preserves the tender pathos of Catullus, that we hardly like to say that we see no warrant in the original ("nunc tamen interea" certainly will not bear this interpretation) for the prophesy expressed in the ninth line. Indeed, the final line,

Atque in perpetuum frater have, atque vale,

seems to militate directly against the opinion that Catullus was so

much of a Christian as to expect to meet his lost brother in the world of spirits.

Mr. Martin rightly says that the elegy on Lesbia's sparrow would alone have secured immortality to Catullus. Moderns and ancients have been equally unanimous in expressing their admiration of it:

ELEGY ON LESBIA'S SPARROW.

Loves and Graces, mourn with me, Mourn, fair youths, where'er ye be! Dead my Lesbia's sparrow is, Sparrow, that was all her bliss, Than her very eyes more dear; For he made her dainty cheer, Knew her well, as any maid Knows her mother, never stray'd From her lap, but still would go Hopping round her to and fro, And to her, and her alone, Chirrup'd with such pretty tone.	Now he treads that gloomy track, Whence none ever may come back. Out upon you, and your pow'r, Which all fairest things devour, Orcus' gloomy shades, that e'er Ye should take my bird so fair! Oh, poor bird! Oh, dismal shades! Yours the blame is, that my maid's Eyes, dear eyes! are swol'n and red, Weeping for her darling dead.
---	---

The last three lines run thus in the original Hendecasyllables:

O factum malè! O miselle passer!
Tua nunc opera mee puellæ
Fiendo turgiduli rudent ocelli.

No doubt, if the gloomy shades of Orcus had not taken the sparrow, Lesbia's eyes would not have been red with weeping; but still Catullus is accusing the sparrow, and not the shades as Mr. Martin's translation implies, of having injured his mistress's beauty. "O factum malè" has its usual meaning, we think, in this passage, "woe worth the hour."

Catullus's ode to Sirmio, on which he had a villa, has always been considered one of his most charming compositions. We give Mr. Martin's very admirable translation:

TO SIRMIO.

Sirmio, thou fairest far beneath the sky Of all the isles, and jutting shores, that lie Deeply embosomed in calm inland lake, Or where the waves of the vast ocean break; Oh joy of joys, to gaze on thee once more! I scarce believe that I have left the shore Of Thynia, and Bithynia's parching plain, And gaze on thee in safety once again! Oh, what more sweet than when, from care set free,	The spirit lays its burden down, and we, With distant travel spent, come home and spread Our limbs to rest along the wished-for bed: This, this alone, repays such toils as these! Smile, then, fair Sirmio, and thy master please,— And you, bright Lydian waves, your dimples trim, Let every smile of home be wreathed for him!
--	--

There is considerable spirit in the subjoined translation which we have extracted from *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*. The translator has evidently mistaken the meaning of the last line.

O eye of all islands, where'er they may be,
Or set in the lake, or enshrined in the sea,
All hail to thee, Sirmio! Exquisite hour
When again I revisit my own native bower!
Scarce believing I've left bleak Bithynia's shore,
And in peace and in safety behold thee once more.
Oh! thou freedom from toil, what can be more blest,
When, the heart and the limbs travel-stricken, we rest
In view of the hearthstone oft thought on alone,
On some soft unforgotten dear bed of our own?
This, this for all cares is my only reward;—
So, beautiful Sirmio, be glad of thy lord!
Lake Larius, rejoice with thy wild waves of blue,
And, ye smiles of my household, smile merrily too!

We are not quite sure that we understand the geography of the line,

Vix mi ipse credens Thyniam atque Bithynos
Liquisse campos;

and, having no trusty commentators by our side to refer to, we cannot solve our doubts. The last translator shirks the difficulty. Mr. Martin's version,

— The shore
Of Thynia, and Bithynia's parching plain,

seems to us to savour somewhat of tautology. We know indeed that once upon a time the term Thyni was applied to the inhabitants of the sea-coast, and Bithyni to those of the interior; but we fancy this distinction had disappeared long before Catullus's time. Does not the poet's "Thyniam" mean the promontory of Thynias, or more probably the island of that name in the Euxine Sea, which was distant only a mile from the shore of Bithynia?

Catullus's elegant little poem to Cornificius is thus accurately and beautifully translated by Mr. Martin:

TO CORNICIFICUS.

Ah, Cornificius, ill at ease Is thy Catullus' breast; Each day, each hour that passes sees Him more and more depressed: And yet no word of comfort, no Kind thought, however slight,	Comes from thy hand. Ah, is it so, That you my love requite? One little lay to lull my fears, To give my spirit ease, Ay, though 'twere sadder than the tears Of sad Simonides!
---	--

The editor is, we think, perfectly correct in insisting that the word "allocutio" means something more than Leigh Hunt's "talk of thine." He has well expressed it by "word," or rather "words, of comfort." That it can bear this meaning is plain from the following passages; *inter alia*:—Horace, Ep. 13, 17:

Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato.
Deformis ægrimonie dulcibus alloquia.

Seneca, Troad. 624:

Allos parentes alloqui in luctu decet.

Indeed, Catullus himself seems to have used the verb in this sense in the address to his brother's tomb previously given.

We think Mr. Martin showed his judgment in omitting the final stanza of the famous ode to Lesbia. The ode itself, as every scholar knows, is a translation from one of the two fragments which have immortalised Sappho.

We give the stanza:

Otiū, Catulle, tibi molestum est:
Otiū exultas, nimiumque gaudes.
Otiū et reges prius, et beatas
Perdidit urbes.

The moral is unexceptionable—quite of the copybook style; but the poetry is not of Helicon. Mr. Gladstone can do nothing better with it than the following:

Ease is my plague: ease makes thee void,
Catullus, with these vacant hours,
And wanton: ease that hath destroyed
Great kings, and states with all their powers.

Turning to Sappho's Greek, we find that the first line only of the last stanza remains:

Ἀλλὰ πάντολματόν ἐστι πίνκτα.

A German critic, Neue, probably from want of something better to do, has thus supplied the remainder of the stanza from Catullus:

ἄλυσιν ποὶ ἀσυχία τίρινα,
ἐλβιον τ' ἤδη βασιλῆα, πέλωντ'
Ἄστυ λαῶν.

If Sappho had written like this, she might, as far as we are concerned, have put her two famous odes into her pocket before she leapt from the Leucadian rock, i.e., if she ever did take such a leap, which we more than doubt.

The epithalamium of Julia and Manlius, which has been admired and imitated by Spenser, Jonson, Herrick, and others, is rendered into English in Mr. Martin's happiest style. From its forty-one stanzas we must limit ourselves to extracting some five or six:

Urania's son, whose home is on
The heights of skyey Helicon,
Who the virgin in her bloom
Bringest to her lusty groom,
Hymen, hear, thou lover's friend,
Hear, and hither blithely wend!
Flowers around these brows of thine
Of sweet marjoram entwine:
Bring the scarf with hue of flame,
Type and veil of maiden shame;
Come, and on thy snowy feet
Let the saffron sandals meet! . . .

Julia doth with Manlius wed:
Omens blest surround their bed:
Good she is, and fair, and bright
As the Queen of Ida's height,
Venus, when the prize to claim
To the Phrygian judge she came.

As the fragrant myrtle, found
Flourishing on Asian ground,
Thick with blossoms overspread,
By the Hamadryads fed
For their sport with honey-dew,
All so sweet is she to view.

We venture to suggest that *ludicrum* should have been translated by "plaything," or rather "pet" (which latter word would suit Mr. Martin's metre), instead of "sport."

We give three more stanzas:

Soon my eyes shall see, mayhap,
Young Torquatus on the lap
Of his mother, as he stands
Stretching out his tiny hands,
And his little lips the while
Half open, on his father's smile.
And may he in all be like
Manlius his sire, and strike
Strangers when the boy they meet
As his father's counterfeiter.

And his face the index be
Of his mother's chastity.

Him, too, such fair fame adorn,
The son of such a mother born,
That so the praise of both entwined
May call Telemachus to mind,
With her, who nursed him on her
knee,
Unparagon'd Penelope!

A translation of the whole of this ode is to be found in the pages of a now forgotten periodical, the *Cambridge University Magazine*. We give the stanzas corresponding to those of Mr. Martin:

Hail, Urania's son!
Tenant of the hill
Of old Helicon,
Thou that linkest still
Sweet maiden to bright youth—O, Hymen, have thy will.

Wreath thy temples pale
With flowers of marjoram sweet;
Take thy crimson veil,
And visit our retreat,
The saffron buskin laced upon thy snowy feet.

Like Asian myrtle brightly
Starr'd with clustering flowers,
Which holy Dryads nightly
Feed with dewy showers.

That they may play quaint pranks within its pleasure bowers.

The Cambridge translator has evidently in this place mistaken the meaning of the word "*ludicrum*" altogether.

That some wee Torquatus,
Gentle, gay, and fair,
Quickly may await us,
Is the Poet's pray'r—
Couch'd on his mother's lap, a rosy slumb'rer there.

Or outstretching rather
His hands with infant wile,
On his manly father
May he sweetly smile,
Half opening his dear lip, all wonderingly the while.

May the gentle creature
Like his father be;
And in every feature
Friends the likeness see:
While his sweet face reveals his mother's modesty.

Mother! may he win
Such praise from thee as none
Ever gloried in
Save wise Ulysses' son,
Who everlasting fame from the best mother won.

The line "Gentle, gay, and fair" is altogether abominable, and the beginning of the second of the last stanzas is very weak; but we like the metre.

The "Atys" is beautifully rendered all throughout by Mr. Martin; but, as we quoted from it in noticing the second edition of the translator's *Horace*, we must now refer our readers to the original, which, in our opinion, is the noblest poem in the Latin language. Mr. Martin, in his notes, says he "is aware of no other Galliambs except the following, composed for the Tercentenary Festival of Trinity College, Cambridge, on the 22nd of December 1846, by Augustus Arthur Vansittart and Charles Brodric Scott [now Head Master of Westminster School], then Scholars, and afterwards Fellows, of the college."

The lines which Mr. Martin gives are well worthy of preservation.

He will see in the "*Sabrina Corolla*" a very excellent translation from Tennyson in the Galliambic metre, by Mr. Robert Burn (now Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge), written, we believe, by him while a student at Shrewsbury School.

We wish we had space to quote the whole of "The Nuptials of Peleus and Thetis," which is in Mr. Martin's happiest vein. We quote from the lament of Ariadne, in rendering which Mr. Martin has wisely abandoned the heroic couplet:

Henceforth, let woman never trust the oaths that man shall make,
Nor ever more his honeyed speech within her bosom take!
While yet the fire of his desire is hot within his breast,
What will he not to woman swear, to heav'n what not protest?

But let her in an evil hour resign her maiden trust,
And yield the blossom of her youth to sate his selfish lust,
Then what reck he of lavish oath, or vow, or whisper'd pray'r?
He triumphs in his perjuries, and spurns at her despair.

Thou, too, whose very life was mine, by me to life restored,
By me, who for thy love gave up my brother to thy sword?
Yet thou for this hast left me here, a prey to monsters' dread,
With no fond hands to cover me with earth, when I am dead!

The lines "To Hortalus" are very well rendered:

From converse with the learned sisters torn
By grief, which cries for ever at my heart,
My mind, dear Hortalus, so faint and worn
With anguish is, that I have lost the art
The Muses' gentle promptings to impart;
For Lethe's tide has recently roll'd o'er
My brother's pallid feet its waters swart,
Who, hurried from mine eyes for evermore,
Now sleeps in Trojan earth by the Rhaetian shore.

Oh, is thy voice for ever hush'd and still?
Oh, brother, dearer far than life, shall I
Behold thee never? But in sooth I will
For ever love thee, as in days gone by;
And ever through my songs shall ring a cry
Sad with thy death, sad as in thickest shade
Of interangled boughs the melody,
Which by the woful Daulian bird is made.
Sobbing for Ilys dead her wail through all
the glade.

We give one specimen of Catullus's lighter vein, which is thus happily translated:

INVITATION TO DINNER.

You dine with me, Fabullus mine,
On Friday next, at half-past two;
And I can promise that you'll dine
As well as man need wish to do;

If you bring with you, when you come,
A dinner of the very best,
And lots of wine and mirth, and some
Fair girl to give the whole a zest.

'Tis if you bring these, mark me now!
That you're to have the best of din-
ners;

For your Catullus' purse, I vow,
Has nothing in't but long-legg'd spinners;
But if you don't, you'll have to fast
On simple welcome and thin air;
And, as a sauce to your repast,
I'll treat you to a perfume rare—
A perfume so divine, 'tis odds,
When you have smelt its fragrance,
whether
You won't devoutly pray the gods
To make you straight all nose together!

We are by no means certain that we have presented to our readers the most favourable specimen of Catullus's muse, as interpreted by Mr. Martin. Where nearly everything is good, the critic may be puzzled in making his selection. We feel that in many instances the translator has caught the inspiration of the Roman poet; and an English reader may console himself (or herself for we hope this volume will make its way into many a lady's boudoir) with the idea that Catullus is here reproduced for this behoof as closely and almost as happily as the genius of the English language will permit.

C'est Vrai: an Idyll of the East. By the author of "England and Australia," "The Lost Child," &c. &c. (Saunders, Otley, and Co. 1861. pp. 24.)—This brochure does not say much either for the kindly feeling or poetical powers of the writer. It may, indeed, be urged in defence of the latter, that the author wrote these ninety-five hobbling stanzas "in two and a half days, without occupying the whole of the day," and that "they were not intended to compete with works of time, deep thought, and study." The subject of the narrative is apparently taken from the circumstance that some Protestant young lady or other was inveigled into a temporary sojourn at a nunnery. The writer hence takes occasion to show his or her want of charity by abusing all Roman Catholics. We quote three stanzas, neither better nor worse than any other consecutive three in the ninety-five:

What was this young girl wanted for?
May be fair question to suggest:
For holy purposes, which jar
Howe'er with reason, are a pest.

A Protestant, and under age,
Slyly inveigled in absence
Of only parent, to engage
To teach a school as a pretence

Of Roman Catholics, could tend
Of course, to nothing but perversion
From her own creed, and, in the end,
By base advantage cause desertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Voice; or, the Art of Singing. By the Rev. W. W. CAZALET, M.A. Cantab. London: Addison, Hollier, and Lucas; Bosworth and Harrison; and H. Renshaw. 1861. pp. 70.

SINCE THE DAYS OF WILLIAM TANSUR and his quaint "explanation of the voice, and how to use it," there has been no dearth of treatises on these apparently fertile themes. The psalms of David are scarcely more in number than authors who have entered upon the domain of the voice, and, in too many instances, to its undoing. The present work is designed chiefly to point out what appear to the author not merely grave, but fundamental errors, taking their rise in the far-off misty past, and many of which live and are active even in this bright epoch of musical advancement. Amidst all the compilations (for there have been very few original productions during the last half-century), it is somewhat strange to witness the want of agreement on the very first point necessary for a student to turn his attention to. Hence it has been frequently found that much promise has been long overclouded, if not blighted altogether. Any person who will take the trouble to think, must be convinced that to give proper effect to a musical composition there are three requisites, voice, ear, and science. To convey its peculiar beauties and adapt them

to sentiment, demands a just, articulate, emphatic, and in some cases impassioned enunciation of every syllable. This, the elocution of the art, divides itself into two distinct branches, one technical, the other intellectual. The first is simply employed upon pronunciation, which it purifies, regulates, and adapts to the utterance of sounds; the other embraces the author's conception, educes dramatic expression, and, above all, a nice judgment as to the degrees in which the art may under various situations be exercised. The difference between the elocution of public speaking and that of singing is extremely slight, if, indeed, they differ at all. Good declamation can only be produced by quality of tone, inflexion, emphasis, pause, cessation, &c., and good singing seems only to heighten these effects by using in a bolder manner the same agents. Of course, the finer the construction of the vocal organs,—the more flexible and yielding they chance to be,—the easier is their destruction by injudicious treatment. A hard, unmelodious voice may submit to severe drill with something like impunity, which if divided among a hundred fine voices might ruin them all. Mr. Cazalet, an authority "on the right management of the voice in reading and speaking," is also thoroughly conversant with his more recent subject, and, anxious to further a sound system of vocal instruction, has devoted large thought to it, nay, has gone into the very heart of the matter. Unlike any other system, he advocates one for teaching the elocutionary part first, and points out the anomalies existing under piles of scales and other exercises adopted in the process of musical tuition at the present day. In the compass of seventy pages the student will find much instructive matter. He cannot mistake the writer's meaning: every chapter is written in a clear and confident style, with enough of weighty and conclusive argument to enlist at least waverers to his standard.

Essays addressed to Volunteers. By F. E. Reprinted from the *Volunteer Journal for Lancashire and Cheshire.* (W. H. Smith and Son. pp. 64.)—This collection of papers on rifles, infantry training, and volunteering, is considerably above the average of volunteer literature. The opening sections on the history of the rifle are extremely well written, and show no small amount of research on the subject. We cannot, however, entirely coincide with F. E. in his wholesale denunciation of our old friend "Brown Bess," and we are far from being disposed to admit that "nobody can have been under the fire of skirmishers, armed with smooth-bore muskets, without taking home an utter contempt for its efficiency at medium ranges." Does F. E. speak from experience? If so, he should not forget the services which "Brown Bess" rendered us in Spain and at Waterloo, where we had neither Minie's nor breech-loaders to help us. We think, moreover, that F. E. does not entirely state the effect of the new arms of precision upon modern warfare. In several passages he appears to attribute what we hold to be an undue amount of effect to the direct results of precise shooting. Experience teaches that the smoke of the powder, which after a few discharges covers a battle-field, renders precise shooting impossible. In skirmishing, of course, the advantages of precise shooting are immense; but in the French campaign in Italy (where the new arms of precision were fairly tried for the first time) the effect appeared to be that the long trajectory range hastened the close collision of the troops, and bayonets were more frequently crossed at Solferino and Magenta than at any other battles on record. With the sections describing the training of the French light troops, and especially the chasseurs, we entirely agree. We have always held the gymnastic training of the French infantry to be worthy of imitation by our military authorities; for, grafted upon the splendid natural physique of the English soldier, it could not but add immensely to his efficiency. A regular, systematic training of the muscles improves the health of the soldier, increases his power of endurance and of accomplishing great feats at an emergency, besides supplying him with an additional stock of confidence in his own powers. Shaw, the Life-guardsmen, whose name is still cherished among rank and file, was a practised athlete, and it was to his accomplishments in the boxing-ring he owed his personal prowess as a soldier. Imagine the effect of a whole regiment of Shaws! No one who has seen the French Chasseurs at a review or on march, and has noted the agility and neatness of their movements, their springy, untired step, and the easy rapidity with which they execute the most complicated movements, can be in doubt as to the advantage which such troops must have over troops not trained in that manner. For these reasons we cordially agree with F. E. when he recommends the adoption of gymnastic training to both our regulars and our volunteers. In conclusion, we recommend a perusal of this capital series of papers to all who take an interest in our new-born military movement.

The Last of the Old Squires. By J. W. WARTER, B.D. (Longman. pp. 220.)—This is a second edition: it requires but little comment from us. That a country clergyman should admire a country squire is by no means a matter of wonder; indeed, when we find one of the chapters headed "The Respect in which the Last of the Old Squires held the Clergyman of the Parish," we should deem any other feeling downright ingratitude. Mr. W. S. Landor says of this little work, "The style and sentiments remind me of Addison and Goldsmith, and of a greater man than either—my dear old friend, Southey." This is high praise from one who should be a competent judge; and those who are convinced of his competency may follow his judgment. Southey may have been a greater man, but we doubt if he was a better writer, than Addison or Goldsmith, or rather we have no sort of doubt that he was not. Mr. Warter resembles Addison in so far as his hero is a mixture of Sir Roger and Job; further resemblance we cannot discover; and the chief charm of his book is to us the collection of quotations from many languages with which it abounds, and which show no small reading and taste.

House Dogs and Sporting Dogs: their Varieties, Points, Management, Training, Breeding, Rearing, and Diseases. By JOHN MEYRICK. (Van Voorst. 1861. 12mo. pp. 260.)—A very considerable sum is yearly paid to the collectors of assessed taxes for house dogs and toy dogs, and the owners thereof must consequently form a very numerous class, to whom any reliable information, conveyed in a cheap and portable form, will be acceptable. Mr. Meyrick offers this in the little volume before us, which is written in a very clear and intelligible style, free from the technicalities which so often render such subjects obscure to the general

reader. The points by which the varieties of the dog may be known from each other are described minutely, and as far as they can be conveyed without illustration by engravings, the author has succeeded in the task which he has undertaken. It is not to be supposed, from its nature, that the book can, in the main, be other than a compilation; but, such as it is, it will be found very useful to the class of persons to whom it is addressed. In the limited space at his command Mr. Meyrick cannot be expected to enter into all the details which would interest the sportsman; but he has selected the salient characteristics of each, and this will amply suffice for the purposes of the general reader.

Sketch of the Civil and Traditional History of Caithness, from the Tenth Century. By JAMES T. CALDER. (Glasgow: Thomas Murray and Son. pp. 294.)—A very complete historical monogram on one interesting corner of these islands. Mr. Calder has evidently studied the history of this northernmost county of Scotland *con amore*, and has spared no pains in searching up every available authority. To every Englishman (Scotchmen included) Caithness possesses interest, if only for the fact that it contains the famous "John o' Groat's house," proverbially known as the extremity of the island most distant from the Land's End.

The Child's Album, in Pictures and Verse; or, Favourite Stories which all may Rehearse. (Ward and Lock.)—A capital child's album, filled with some of the well-known old nursery stories, dressed up in a new raiment of rhyme, and pleasantly illustrated by good engravings of the Brothers Dalziel. So treated, even the "Sleeping Beauty," "Puss in Boots," "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Three Bears," &c., seem quite new again.

The New Pocket Guide to London. By A. B. THOMPSON. (Ward and Lock. pp. 202.)—Doubtless the forerunner of many similar manuals which will make their appearance between this and next year, for the especial use and behoof of the crowds of visitors which are expected to throng to the metropolis. It is not a bad little book in its way, though it does not contain quite so much information as Mr. Peter Cunningham's "Hand-Book." The arrangement of the matter into daily routes will be serviceable to some, and the table of cab-fares at the end should save country cousins the price of the volume many times over.

British Birds' Eggs and Nests. By the Rev. J. C. ATKINSON. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge. pp. 122.)—A handy, compendious, and cheap manual of birds' eggs and nests; to be recommended to the "climbing ambition" of those young birds'-nesters who have in their rapine something better in view than the sheer cruelty of depriving "the feathered songsters of the grove" of their habitations and their offspring.

The Irish Police Officer; comprising The Identification, and other Tales. Founded upon Remarkable Trials in Ireland. By ROBERT CURTIS, County Inspector of the Irish Constabulary. (Ward and Lock. pp. 216.)—We are not sure whether this should not have been classed under the head of fiction; for, although it is professedly by a "County Inspector of the Irish Constabulary," and is "founded upon remarkable trials," there is a savour of romance about it which there is no mistaking. This kind of literature has become greatly in fashion of late, and we are much inclined to question its effect upon the popular mind. It tends to elevate criminals into heroes, to surround crime with a poetic halo, and to give an artistic tint to the bloodiest realities.

We have also received: *Alc, Wine, Spirits, and Tobacco: a Lecture delivered before the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society.* By John Barclay, M.D. (Bosworth and Harrison.)—*The Eclectic.*—*The North British Review.*—*Medals of the British Army, and How they were Won.* By Thomas Carter. Part X. (Groombridge and Sons.)—Part IV. of *Chambers's Household Edition of the Works of William Shakespeare.* Edited by Robert Carruthers and William Chambers. (London and Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers.)—*Speeches delivered in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of April, on Baron Ricasoli's Interpellation on the Subject of the Southern Army, lately under the command of General Garibaldi.* (Printed by Whittingham and Wilkins.)—*War and Invasion: a Loyal and Patriotic Address to our Young Riflemen.* (E. Harrison.)—*Loyal and Patriotic Songs for Young Riflemen.* (With music.) (E. Harrison.)—*Why have I taken the Pledge?* By the Very Rev. Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle. (J. Cauldwell.)—*Journal of the Workhouse Visiting Society.* (Longmans.)

THE COMET.—Professor Hind has published the following letter on the comet now visible: "The following particulars with reference to the bright comet at present visible must be received with some reserve, owing to the imperfect data upon which they are founded. Possibly, however, they may possess interest for your astronomical readers until we are in possession of more definite information, which will probably reach us in two or three days. By a rough calculation of the orbit from an American observation on April 11, and two estimated places on April 29 and May 4, it appears that the comet is not one that has been previously computed. It will arrive at its least distance from the sun about June 2, in heliocentric longitude 243 deg. The ascending node is situated in about 31 deg. of longitude, and the orbit is inclined to the ecliptic 78 deg. or 79 deg. The distance from the sun in perihelion is 92-100ths of the earth's mean distance, and the true motion in the orbit is direct. From these numbers we find that the comet arrived at its least distance from the earth on May 5, when it was separated from us rather more than 30,000,000 miles. Its brightness will now be slowly diminishing, though it may yet be well observed for a fortnight or three weeks. It is an extraordinary circumstance, in these days at close observation of the heavens, that a comet visible to the naked eye, or, at any rate, very little beyond unassisted vision, should have been traversing the circumpolar region of the sky so long without being earlier detected at some one of the many European observatories. I cannot conclude without remarking that several of the positions of this comet, as communicated to you by correspondents, are largely in error in right ascension. A little more care in observation or reduction would probably have obviated such blunders, which, in the absence of definite observations, are calculated to mislead the observer and cause a great waste of time and trouble to the computer.—J. R. HIND."

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

A Progressive Greek Anthology for the use of Schools. by the Rev. HENRY MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. Author of "Notes for Latin Lyrics." Longmans. 1861. pp. 253.

MR. WILKINS has already earned for himself a well-deserved reputation by his very excellent school-books; a reputation from which the tasteful little volume before us will in no way detract. It is almost exactly what, in our opinion, a Greek Anthology should be. The selections have in every case been made with judgment, and the editor in his notes never evades a real difficulty. Modest in design as this book is, it is nevertheless calculated to be of greater service to Greek literature than may appear possible at first sight. It is of the utmost consequence that boys should derive the elements of their knowledge of Greek from clear and philosophical principles. What is learned in our first boyhood tarries with us more or less to the end of our days; and the early use of a carelessly-edited, blundering manual often baffles the utmost efforts of careful after-teaching. We almost regret that Mr. Wilkins has not included in his Anthology two or three passages from that little-read poet, Hesiod. Mr. Paley's recently-published edition is unfitted for schoolboys; and we know of no other Anthology which contains a selection from the "Works and Days," "The Theogony," or "The Shield" of Hesiod. We have lighted upon one or two repetitions in the notes of Mr. Wilkins's volume, such for instance as the explanation of the word *διδασκαλος*, which is given in page 197 as well as 182.

The Iliad of Homer, Translated into Blank Verse. By ICHAROD CHARLES WRIGHT, M.A., Translator of Dante, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Books VII.—XII. (Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. 1861.)—The correctness of this version fails, in our opinion, to atone for its lack of nervousness and vigour. The reader soon tires of the equable, placid tone of the English lines, and, if he be unacquainted with Greek, feels inclined to ask himself whether it is possible that the Homer of Mr. Wright reproduces the Homer of antiquity. We quote a passage from the famous speech of Achilles in the ninth book:

All this spoil
Day after day I carried to the king.
He, resting at the ships, received the whole,
And to the chiefs dispensing scanty share,
Kept the far larger portion for himself.
Their prizes all the other Greeks retain,
Inviolate; but mine hath he revoked—
Mine only, and possesses my loved spouse.
Let him enjoy her, Wherefore do the Greeks
War with the Trojans? Why did Atreus'
son
Raise host so mighty? Was it not for sake
Of Helen, beauteous with her golden locks?
Do the Atreids only love their wives?
And doth not every good and virtuous man
Cherish his own? Thus from my heart I
loved

Mine, though a captive, won by feats of
war.
Though now by force and fraud he hath
prevailed,
Let him not think to inveigle me again.
I know him well; his dupe am I no more.
With thee, Ulysses, and the other kings
Let him devise expedients how to save
The ships from fire. E'en now, without
my aid
Full many a mighty work hath he achieved—
Built lofty rampart, and around it drawn
A wide and ample trench, with stakes se-
cured:
Yet not for all his toil can he restrain
The murderous Hector.

Correct and painstaking as this version is, we doubt whether it would satisfy the Oxford Professor of Poetry who has discoursed so eloquently in his recently-published lectures touching the translation of the Homeric poems.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Royal Naval Female School was held on the 11th inst., in the lecture-room of the Royal United Service Institution. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot was in the chair. The report stated that the number of pupils was 87, of whom 56 were boarded and educated at 12*l.* per annum. The ordinary income, which was upwards of 3400*l.*, had been exceeded by the expenditure to the sum of 126*l.*

The following letter of remonstrance against the proposed treatment by the Foreign Office of the students of the Chinese class at King's College, with reference to the posts of Student Interpreter, deserves attention:

SIR,—I wish you would allow me the privilege of stating a grievance the Foreign Office is about perpetrating against the students of the Chinese class at King's College. In 1858 I entered my son to that class with the design of letting him go out to China as a student interpreter. For some years the Government were in the habit of sending to the college whenever they required young men to fill these appointments, as being the only school where a Chinese class was formed, and which usually consisted of six or eight, instructed by Professor Summers. Within the last month Lord John Russell has written to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford proposing to nominate a certain number of candidates to compete before the Civil Service Commissioners for student interpreters in China and Japan, and my son has also received a letter saying he is eligible as a qualified student to go in for examination. But now comes the inconsistency of which I complain. My son, with the whole of the class from King's College, are to be examined on the same subjects as the other candidates, but no allowance whatever is to be made in their favour for any knowledge of Chinese they have already gained during their matriculation. Some of these young men have been working at Chinese for years, and have attained a considerable proficiency in it, and when they go out to China will do nothing else, as is the order, for two years more than work daily at it; and yet what these students have already learnt, and the time and money already spent on their education for this special purpose, the Civil Service Commissioners have determined to make of no account. It seems hardly possible such injustice should be committed by a liberal Government, but it is a positive fact.

MEDICO.

The distribution of prizes at the University of London took place at Burlington House on Wednesday afternoon. Earl Granville, K.G., Chancellor of the University, presided; and, after presenting the prizes, delivered an address to the students on the position of the University and various points connected with the same.

Oxford.—The subjoined is the list of Examiners who are to conduct the local examinations for 1861: Rudiments of Faith and Religion: Rev. W. Jacobson, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Divinity; Rev. C. Williams, D.D., Principal of Jesus College. Preliminary Examination (except Arithmetic) and English Section: Rev. S. Clark, M.A., Magdalen Hall, Principal of the Training College, Battersea; Mr. F. J. Headlam, M.A., University College; Mr. S. Joyce, M.A. Student of Christ Church; Rev. C. W. Boase, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College. Latin and Greek: Rev. G. Rawlinson, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College; Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A., late Fellow of Brasenose College, and Professor of Classical Literature, East India College, Haileybury. French: M. Jules Bué, French Teacher in the Taylor Institution. German: Mr. Bertram. Arithmetic, Mathematics, Mechanics, and Natural Philosophy: Rev. B. Price, M.A., Fellow and late Tutor of Pembroke College, Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy; Rev. F. Harrison, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College; Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A., Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of Worcester College. Chemistry: Mr. B. C. Brodie, M.A., Balliol College, Professor of Chemistry; Mr. J. A. Dale, M.A., Balliol College. Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Mineralogy: Mr. J. Phillips, M.A., Magdalen College, Professor of Geology, and Curator of the University Museum. Drawing: Mr. J. Ruskin, M.A., Honorary Student of Christ Church; Mr. G. Richmond, R.A.; Mr. S. Evans, Eton College. Music: Rev. Sir F. G. Ouseley, M.A. and Mus. D., Honorary Student of Christ Church, Professor of Music. The Superintending Examiners at the local centres will be the following:—Oxford: Rev. J. E. Sewell, D.D., Warden of New College. London: Rev. E. Hill, M.A., late Student and Mathematical Lecturer of Christ Church. Bath: Rev. J. Earle, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College and Professor of Anglo-Saxon. Bedford: Rev. C. L. Wingfield, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College. Birmingham: Rev. C. E. Prichard, M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, Prebendary of Wells. Brighton: Rev. J. Wilkinson, M.A., Merton College. Exeter: Rev. G. Hext, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College. Gloucester: Rev. E. Goldsmith, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College. Ipswich: Rev. W. R. Browell, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College. Leeds: Rev. J. T. B. Landon, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalen College. Liverpool: Rev. W. L. Hussey, M.A., late Student of Christ Church. Manchester: Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A., Examiner in Latin and Greek. Nottingham: Rev. D. Melville, M.A., Brasenose College, Honorary Canon of Worcester. Southampton: Rev. C. Balston, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi. The lists of candidates from the several local centres are not yet complete; but, even according to the returns already received, the numbers exceed those not only of 1860, but of 1859.

The Examiners in the School of Law and Modern History have given notice that their examination will commence on Friday, May 24.

Cambridge.—The Vice-Chancellor has issued the regulations for the issue of tickets for the special congregation to be held on Tuesday, May 21st.

The Burney Prize has been adjudged to John Kerr, of Trinity College. Subject, "The obligations of religious worship considered as a means of preserving upon our minds a sense of the moral government of God, and securing our obedience to it."

The Syndicate appointed on the 7th of March to consider what professorships should receive an additional stipend have issued their report to the Senate. It recommends a sum of 1300*l.* per annum from the University chest to be devoted to the increase of the stipends. That compensation be made to the Professor of Law from the University chest, in lieu of the fee of 7*l.* 7*s.*, formerly paid by all students in law on keeping their Act. That in lieu of 5*l.* 5*s.* paid for lectures to the Professor of Law, 3*l.* 3*s.* be paid by every student who attends one or more courses; and 3*l.* 3*s.* by every student whose name is sent in for examination in laws. That candidates for the degree of Doctor of Law shall pay 10*l.* 10*s.* in lieu of 14*l.* 14*s.* on keeping their Act; and, in consideration of these changes, that 200*l.* additional stipend be paid to the Regius Professor of Civil Law. It also recommends similar changes in the fees and stipends of the Professor of Physic, the Lucasian Professor, and the Professors of Botany, Anatomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Natural Philosophy.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Fickle as the popular taste in musical matters is alleged to be, there is one opera and one composer that invariably attract attention and command an audience. "Don Giovanni" in its restored condition, that is to say, without the scarifications and changes of Sig. Alary, was performed for the first time this season on Monday, and, although an "extra," drew an overflowing house. The beauties of this opera are evidently imperishable, for, when the public get weary of the shallow novelties of the day, they return with an increased relish to the charming airs, the rich harmonies, and the powerful dramatic effects of Mozart. As every well-remembered melody fell upon the ear with its wonted freshness and spontaneity, the delight experienced found vent in applause of the

warmest kind. Memory will scarcely aid us in recording a cast upon the whole superior to the following:

Donna Anna.....	Mme. Penco.
Elvira.....	Mlle. Csillag.
Zerlina.....	Mme. Miolan-Carvalho.
Don Giovanni.....	M. Faure.
Leporello.....	Herr Formes.
Masetto.....	Sig. Ronconi.
Il Commendatore.....	Sig. Tagliafico.
Don Ottavio.....	Sig. Tamberlik.

Madame Penco, though not up to the standard of Grisi in this character, exhibited great tragic power in the intensity of her grief upon discovering the body of her murdered father, and in other trying portions of the opera played so thoroughly well, as to win a full share of the honours of the evening. To Mlle. Csillag belongs the praise of giving the most intellectual and in every respect the best delineation of *Don Giovanni's* persevering tormentress hitherto seen upon the London stage. Madame Carvalho found so many admirers in the music assigned to the country girl, that much of it had to be sung twice over. The chief difficulty of late years with respect to Mozart's *chef d'œuvre* has been to find out an efficient representative of the libertine hero. Almost every baritone of note has essayed the part in turn, and although several have rendered the music correctly enough, all have failed in some one or more of the physical requisites and mental qualifications necessary for an effective portrayal of an exceedingly difficult character. M. Faure appears to have expended a large amount of study upon it, and has to a considerable extent mastered many of the difficulties. Still much is needed before he can be deemed the substitute for Tamburini. As *Leporello*, Formes stands out conspicuously. His voice is in better condition than when he sang in "I Puritani." Never was the unscrupulous, cowardly, and comic Spanish valet delineated with more exuberant fun. It is not often that so distinguished an artist as Sig. Ronconi can be pressed into the character of *Masetto*. How his services rendered in this instance to set off other parts of the opera, conjecture can readily supply. Tamberlik and Tagliafico were great as usual. Five pieces were encored; and although the midnight chimes of Westminster had pealed forth long before the icy chill of despair had seized on the reckless libertine, foreseeing his doom, the audience were determined to witness his end.

Interesting, however, as Monday's performance unquestionably was, much of it faded from memory on the following evening, in consequence of the appearance of a new prima donna, who bids fair to eclipse that wondrous "Sonnambula" epoch at Her Majesty's Theatre when Jenny Lind swayed the musical sceptre. Unheralded and unknown, a mere child of seventeen was tripped into the presence of a severely-critical auditory as the impersonator of Bellini's *Amina*, and, wondrous to relate, she at once achieved a fame that will soon be trumpeted over the whole universe. The name of this extraordinary visitor is Mlle. Adelina Patti, born at Madrid, but brought up from her tenderest years in the United States. Her voice is a decided soprano, of delicious sweetness, and of a very exalted register, reaching F in alt without the slightest effort. The music in "The Sonnambula" is evidently very familiar to her, and she indulges in cadenzas as difficult as they are new, and as variable as they are surprising. Nor is her greatness determined merely by these showy vocal flights. In cantabile passages, and in those too where feelings of the most intense kind must perforce be drawn out, Mlle. Patti, young as she is, displayed an artistic excellence arrived at by few during a long life. Every note was beautifully in tune, and every gesture seemed to be full of purpose. A lyrical sensation so great and unanticipated has not been experienced for many years within the walls of any London opera-house. Although several redemands were complied with, the gifted cantatrice did not evince the slightest falling off, physically or otherwise, but seemed rather to rejoice at the opportunity of displaying the extraordinary gifts and acquirements of which she is mistress. Sig. Tiberini, the *Elvino* of the evening, was but little seen, from the effulgence of his betrothed; but in one or two instances he was heard too much. Sig. Tagliafico is far less calculated for the part assigned him in "The Sonnambula" than others with which he is identified. We hoped to see Graziani in the part of the *Count*, and we hope still.

EXETER HALL.—Rarely, if ever, has Handel's stupendous oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," been performed with so much finish and effect as it was on Friday the 10th inst., by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Every person claiming an acquaintance with Handel's sacred works is aware that the first part of the oratorio represents an almost unbroken chain of choruses, and that as a whole "Israel" depends less on individual skill than choral completeness, for what may be regarded a triumphant success. Aware of this, the forces of the Sacred Harmonic Society have for some time past been undergoing the process of severely critical drilling. Part first is historical, the narrative upon which it is founded being taken principally from the events recorded in the early chapters of Exodus, while the second part consists of praises and thanksgivings by the chosen nation for being delivered from the tyranny of a king "that knew not Joseph." Mendelssohn, in his preface to the edition he prepared for the Handel Society, adduces good authority for supposing that what now stands as the second part was composed first. However this may be, it could not have been intended to be performed first, since this would involve an anti-climax not easily to be accounted for in so great a judge of effect as Handel. According to the author's MS. in the Queen's Library, we find that the entire work was begun and finished

in a calendar month—a feat not at all credible, were it not certified by Handel's own handwriting. It is not improbable that the second part was intended for an independent work; but, absorbed by sublimity of subject, and acting under the influence of an inspiration that emboldened him to approach it without allowing his ardour to subside, he immediately wrote the part that now precedes it, and thus happily combined the story and its moral in one grand epic. The artists engaged on the occasion alluded to were, Miss Parepa, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Sig. Belletti. Of late years the noisy overture in D, called the "Occasional," has been wisely put aside, and the oratorio is entered upon without any instrumental prelude. Despite the urgent request of the directors that the audience would abstain from encoring, it was found to be utterly unavailing. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and so signal was the success of the performance, that a repetition is announced for Friday next.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Monday being fixed for the benefit of Mr. Sims Reeves, every inch of room at this favourite place for musical assemblages was tenanted at an unusually early period of the evening. Schubert's quartet in A minor, placed at the top of the programme, Mozart's in D major (No. 10), at the foot, and Dussek's sonata in B flat, for pianoforte and violin, as a centre, were the chief instrumental pieces. M. Strauss, a violinist of considerable note, led the quartets, *vice* M. Vieuxtemps. As all these compositions have been analysed and descanted upon in our pages on occasions not very remote, present remark is not needed. Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley divided the vocal portion of the entertainment. Any person, without doing much violence to the faculty of reason, might have imagined that a large portion of Monday's audience at St. James's Hall regarded Mr. Reeves as a compound of wood and wire, or an easy working machine, utterly incapable of sensation, so merciless were his friends (?) in their applausive recalls. Mr. Santley sang two ballads, and joined the great tenor in a duet from "Elisir d'Amore." Miss Arabella Goddard played the now hackneyed "Harmonious Blacksmith," and Mr. Benedict officiated as accompanist.

HANOVER-SQUARE.—The fifth Philharmonic Concert was neither remarkable for greatness nor variety. Beethoven's symphony in C (No. 1), and Mozart's symphony in G minor, were the chief orchestral works. M. Vieuxtemps played a fantasia of his own composing, which was either misunderstood or unvalued by the audience, seeing that it rather tended to languor than excitement. The vocalists engaged were Madame Rieder and Signor delli Sedie. Dr. Sterndale Bennett wielded the conductor's baton as usual.

HERR S. BLUMNER'S CONCERT.—This young pianist, who brings with him from Berlin a considerable reputation, gave an orchestral concert on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms. A numerous and fashionable audience attended to welcome his *début* in England, and had every reason to be delighted with their entertainment. Herr Blumner's style of execution is of the vigorous school; but he holds his great powers well in command, and never suffers them to lead him into inattention or inaccuracy. His most important effort was a concerto by Henselt, with an orchestral accompaniment. This he played with an energy which was loudly applauded, being admirably sustained throughout by the excellent band under the master-baton of Alfred Mellon. Herr Blumner also won many plaudits by his admirable performance of a prelude and fugue by Sebastian Bach, a prelude by Chopin, a triolino by C. Mayer, and a mazurka composed by himself. Finally, he took part with Herr Pauer in an air, with variations, for two pianos, by Schumann; and in an "Allegro de Concert," by Charles Mayer. In addition to these performances, M. Vieuxtemps delighted the audience with his violin; and a variety of vocal pieces were exceedingly well given by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Walter Bolton.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	St. James's Hall. New Philharmonic. 8.
	Exeter Hall. Mr. Tennant's Grand. 8.
	Westbourne Hall. R. E. Van Noorden's. 8.
	St. James's Lower Hall. Female Swiss Singers. And during the week. 8.
	Her Majesty's Concert Room. Christy's Minstrels. And during the week. 8.
TUES.	Myddelton Hall. Islington Harmonic Society. 8.
	St. James's Hall. Musical Union. 8.30.
	St. James's Hall. Sig. and Mme. Ferrari's Annual. 8.
	Collard and Collard's Rooms. Miss Oldfield's First Matinée. 3.
WED.	Exeter Hall. National Choral Society. (Creation) 8.
	Beethoven Rooms. Mme. Angelo's Solrè Musical. 8.30.
THURS.	St. James's Hall. Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. 8.30.
	Lecture Hall, Walworth. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 8.
FRI.	Crystal Palace. Opera Concert. 3.
	St. James's Hall. Mr. Charles Halle's Beethoven recital. 3.
	Exeter Hall. Sacred Harmonic Society. 8.
	St. James's Hall. Miss Palmer's Annual. 8.
SAT.	Her Majesty's Concert Room. Christy's Minstrels. 3.
	Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 8.
	Hanover-square. Miss Fanny Corfield's Morning. 2.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—We can recommend those who desire to make good use of an opportunity for seeing sights, such as Whitsun week affords, to pay Madame Tussaud's gallery a visit, and, at the same time, gratify their eyes and senses with the contemplation of gorgeous magnificence, and increase their knowledge by inspecting the many curious portraits and objects of *virtu* it contains illustrative of the history of Europe, and more particularly of the History of England. Such an exhibition as this is a most valuable assistance to knowledge, and affords in the space of an hour or two, if the catalogue be consulted, more information than a month's reading of dry narratives can convey. It is suited to every capacity, and contains something that will please every taste. There is a great accession of novelties; the most recent being an admirably modelled figure of Edward the First, most uneuphonically called "Longshanks."

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE LATE JOHN CROSS.

IN THE GREAT ROOM OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS in the Adelphi are now being gratuitously exhibited, until Friday next, the 24th inst., the principal works of the above ill-fated artist. The series is one of serious interest and value in itself; of still deeper and sadder significance when we come to know something of the high and tragic career of which it is at once the product and (in the noblest sense) exponent. Let us trace the facts of this life a little more distinctly than we have yet seen done in English. In a French newspaper (to our shame be it spoken) the story has been told copiously and eloquently. From this account in *Le Glaneur de St. Quentin*, and from material supplied by friends who knew Cross well, we write.

John Cross was born on the 29th May 1819, in a county which has produced many good English painters, viz., at Tiverton in Devonshire; and was the son of the foreman of Mr. Heathcote's lace manufactory in that place, a man of practical ability and high integrity. Though English by birth and parentage, it was destined that Cross should have a French education. While yet a boy he accompanied his father to St. Quentin, in the modern department of Aisne, and ancient province of Picardy, in the north of France. Thither the father was dispatched by Mr. Heathcote, whose confidence he enjoyed, to superintend a lace factory the latter had established. The father settled there for life. After receiving the usual paternal discouragements, the unmistakable bent for the arts which declared itself with the usual precocity was allowed to have its way. His father had wished to bring him up to his own mechanical craft, without much recourse to book-learning; but the persuasions of the mother were listened to, and the child was placed in M. Caplain's elementary school. He passed thence for a while into his father's workshop. But there his taste for the arts showed itself daily stronger, and his health suffered. At the age of fifteen, in October 1834, he was, though a foreigner, admitted as a paying pupil to the public free School of Design at St. Quentin, founded by Delattour. His fellow-scholars of that era still remember how the fine fellow who always went among them by the *soubriquet* of "l'Anglais," quickly won the love of all his comrades. His conscientious and persevering application in the cultivation of his natural gifts secured him speedy and distinguished success. As the authorities at first fancied they could not admit a foreigner to compete for prizes, his fellow-pupils, at the end of the last year but one of his study in the school, themselves presented him with an honorary medal; which Cross always continued to regard with affection. In the following year he was allowed to compete for the school medals; having previously been admitted on the foundation—a grace never before accorded to an alien. He carried away five medals from the school. After nearly five years' study in the St. Quentin school, he was sent to Paris about May 1839, and became a pupil of Picot, a painter, then in repute, of the classical school, well grounded in design, but a profoundly uninteresting one to the English mind. In Picot's atelier, as at St. Quentin, he made friends of all his comrades, and was even elected "captain," as we should call it, of the atelier, filling the part of treasurer of the common fund, and other administrative duties. From M. Gustave Demoulin, the old fellow-student who writes the admirable memoir in the *Glaneur de St. Quentin*, we have a very interesting and intelligent account of Cross's method of study at this period—one peculiarly his own, and which he retained through life. Patient and laborious as he was, he did not go plodding on slowly and surely to the goal. He did not even regularly execute his academic study in the atelier. "He waited, observed, compared, reflected; at the end of the week he was sure to come and see how and what the others had done. He sought to be wholly himself again, and he succeeded. Then, having combined, arranged, selected, on a principle wholly his own, the elements thus gained, as a writer assimilates the ideas and forms of speech of his time, he produced studies which had, as far as studies can have, the stamp of originality. It often happened, when the studies were all hung on the wall, that Cross's threw the others into the shade, both from their boldness and simplicity, the result of that power of assimilation which he so eminently possessed. His fellow-students expressed their sense of his slow, untiring, undaunted mode of work by classing him, in their rough-and-ready way, among the *ruminating* artists."

Four years in Picot's atelier sufficed to finish Cross's education in the art, so far as it can be learned of others. He had even painted his *coups d'essai*, a "Holy Family," and a "Departure of Coriolanus;" of the demerits of which report sayeth not. Studio he had none—only a humble lodging in the street of Les Trois Frères, in which he could scarce find room for his easel. In 1839 he had entered Picot's atelier. In April 1842 the Royal Commissioners on the Fine Arts threw staid English studios into commotion by their official invitation to British art to compete with colossal cartoons for money prizes and the prospective chance of employment in decorating the new Houses of Parliament. Cross did not appear at the first great trial of skill, the exhibition of cartoons at Westminster Hall in 1843. But in the latter year (May) the Commissioners issued a second invitation for competitions in fresco and cartoons, promising the competitors no prizes, but the possibility of having their claims for employment considered. Cross responded to the call, and chose the subject of the martyrdom of a Becket. In his own straitened lodging he executed a small sketch of it in encaustic, instead of, as the conditions demanded, a portion of his subject the size of life. For his large cartoon of the same subject, Picot, with whom he was a favourite, lent his own second atelier. Both works excited the hopes and congratulations of his friends. They were exhibited at Westminster Hall in 1844. Eleven years later Cross reproduced the very same composition—an admirably dramatic and vigorous one—in his painted picture, exhibited at the Academy, unsold to the day of his death, and now in the great room of the Society of Arts. The same year (viz., in July) the Becket was exhibited, the Commissioners issued a third invitation, offering three premiums of 500*l.*, three of 300*l.*, and three of 200*l.*, to competitors in oils: the exhibition to come off two years later (1846), afterwards postponed to 1847. Cross again accepts the challenge, and is this time better pre-

pared for the contest, and still more resolute to win. He conceived his "Cœur de Lion pardoning the Archer." He meditated much over his design, worked hard, sketched and re-sketched it, consulted his friends, listened to their advice, and adopted it when reasonable. At last he hired a studio at Montmartre, and set to work on a canvas nearly 12 ft. by 15 ft., his first of that size, almost his first picture in oils at all. He had not only to contend with the difficulties of art, but of an empty exchequer—difficulties not quite so insuperable for an artist in Paris as in London. He manufactured with his own hands—turning his early mechanical training to account—the chain armour to paint from, he was too poor to buy or hire. These specimens of his skill—and admirable they are—may now be seen in the Adelphi. Without hurry or hesitation, he set to work like an old hand; and, devoting some two years to the task, the result surpassed his own hopes as well as those of his old master and friend. After the triumphant completion of this work, extraordinary in itself, still more so in the circumstances of its production, Cross fell seriously ill. Overtaken Nature had her revenge. He was seized by typhus fever. His fellow-students watched by his bed day and night. His father and sister were summoned from Saint Quentin. On his recovery he accompanied his picture to England, and took humble lodgings in Fetter-lane; for he was all but destitute of money. At Westminster Hall in 1847 the picture was awarded a second-class premium of 300*l.*, and the first place in the second rank. But the artists and the public awarded it one in the highest rank. It excited universal astonishment and enthusiasm. "A man has arisen to cut us all out," was the exclamation of historical artists, the highest in repute and favour. Noblemen and Royal Academicians sought him out—even in Fetter-lane, and vied in caressing him. The Commissioners repaired the injustice the jury had done the "new man" in withholding the 500*l.* prize, by purchasing the picture for the New Houses, giving for it as much as 500*l.*, while for F. R. Pickersgill's "Burial of Harold," which won a 500*l.* prize, they only added 400*l.*: a sufficiently significant fact. It has ever since hung in one of the committee-rooms at Westminster, that in which the Commissioners meet. For historical dignity, dramatic power, excellence of design, and even of colour and tone, it is certainly one of the finest pictures the English school has produced—uniting, in fact, the excellences of both the French and English schools. The Commissioners also had Cross's *chef d'œuvre* engraved by Shenton.

At one bound Cross had reached fame and position: a giddy height, at which something more than mere merit is required in an historical painter—to whom high patronage is essential to retain his footing: viz., worldly tact, and other baser qualities of a kind to which the simple-minded Cross was wholly a stranger. He fancied—misguided man!—that his duty in life was simply to paint nobly, aiming high and working honestly. Many other things are required of a competitor for august and aristocratic favour:—of whose first false step, or unsteady performance, a dozen eager unscrupulous competitors are ready to take advantage and turn them to their own profit. The remainder of Cross's history is disgraceful to nearly all concerned in it, save himself.

Soon after his great success Cross married. He was inclined for awhile to repose on his triumph—to ruminate over it, as his French friend says. Rest was a necessity to him, after the long tremendous effort he had made. For Mr. Heathcote, the proprietor of the establishment at St. Quentin of which his father was foreman, he made a reduced copy of his "Richard." The next incident in Cross's life the reader naturally expects tidings of is a commission from the Royal Commissioners on the Fine Arts:—some twenty noblemen and gentlemen, i.e., mostly innocent of any knowledge of art, presided over by the Prince Consort, who affects that virtue though he hath it not, with Sir Charles Eastlake for secretary and adviser, a man who makes up by the variety of his accomplishments for the want of special achievement in any. Surely the painter of the "Cœur de Lion" was worthy of employment beside the scholastic or sentimental or genre painters who actually have been employed to adorn, and oftener to disfigure, the walls of the New Houses. At first Cross was asked by the Commissioners to select his own subject from the scheme laid down by them, and his own process—oils or fresco. He selected the "Speaker Lenthall asserting the privileges of the Commons:" a noble subject, well suited to his genius. He was then required to choose instead one of the melodramatic Charles-the-Second subjects. He sent in a sketch, and expressed his willingness to paint in fresco, after making a few experiments, as he was ignorant of the process. From that period, somewhere about 1847 to 1848, to the date of his death, the Commissioners vouchsafed no further notice of Cross. A grosser dereliction of duty even that infatuated and inane Commission has never been guilty of. These Westminster Hall competitions were professedly got up for the purpose of evoking historical painters—an article in which England was not supposed to abound—for the decoration of the National Palace. By rare luck, such a painter was evoked—and passed by: if the reader would know for what, let him visit the corridors of the New Houses. Assuredly, never have Prince Consortism and backstairs influence had a consummation to answer for more injurious to English art and to the national reputation. As matters have been ruled, it is not to Westminster the patriot would take an "enlightened foreigner" to show him what British art can do!

Of course, to Cross the neglect of the Royal Commissioners meant the withdrawal of all suitable encouragement and fostering help, and in the end total neglect. By genius and education he was exclusively an historical painter on the grand scale, and of such painters the only possible employers are (as a rule) the nation or a public body. Thrown on his own resources, he produced his "Burial of the Princes in the Tower," exhibited at the Academy in 1850, a large historical picture, such as it is almost suicidal in a painter to produce without a commission. It found no purchaser. The picture itself shows evidence that neglect had begun to tell upon the artist's spirit and hand. It is certainly inferior to the "Cœur de Lion" both in conception of character—which is too violent and obvious—and in technical respects. Still it is an historical picture, which is saying much. The same high qualities as animate the first picture are, in less felicitous development, legible there by the instructed eye; not so by the public at large. Once-frightened rivals, well aware of this fact, now

began to take breath. Cross was again in poverty. Sir S. Morton Peto, who had designs in his head of encouraging historical talent, stepped into the breach, and commissioned two large pictures of him for (we think) 1000*l*. The subjects chosen by Cross were "Edward the Confessor leaving his Crown to Harold" and "Harold's Oath to William." The patron at first expressed himself well pleased with these works, and against Cross's wishes insisted on their being exhibited, unfinished as they were, at the Academy in 1851; where artists were not wanting to persuade the patron that his money had been very ill invested. These pictures, though not without faults, have high dramatic character, and are marked by that direct telling of a story and power of design which never failed the artist. The tide now fairly turned against poor Cross. The very men who four years before courted him, and were prepared to bow down to him, now derided him. His previous success was explained away as an anomaly. Creeping and crawling things were even found to invent a supposition that he did not paint his own "Cœur de Lion," nay, was wont to resort to French aid for the removal of difficulties in his present pictures; though, by the way, he never revisited Paris. To all familiar with his pictures, who recognise the same high qualities in all, simply in varying degree, and under more or less felicitous external conditions, the story is absurd enough. But, for the satisfaction of those ignorant of art, it may be mentioned that Mr. Armitage can testify to having seen the "Cœur de Lion" painted by Cross's own hands, and Mr. Woolner to the progress of all his subsequent pictures. His next picture (at the Academy in 1853) was the "Death of a Beckett," one of his finest pictures, for dramatic conception, dignity and energy; good in colour and grand in design. But Cross was down, and nothing short of a miracle would have restored him to his former position. If he had been a new man, this picture would have made him a reputation. He was now forced to earn his livelihood by teaching and by portraits. Among his few commissions must be mentioned one from Mr. Heathcote, "Lucy Preston Petitioning Queen Mary for her Father's Life," a picture smaller in size and softer in character than the artist was wont to paint. It has great dramatic merit—a vitalising earnestness, as it were. His last great historical picture, smaller in size than the previous ones, was "The Coronation of William the Conqueror"—interrupted by a fire near the Abbey, which the Normans take to be a Saxon tumult: a picture admirably composed and intense in conception. Cross had made great sacrifices again to paint this picture, and had hoped great things from it. Again disappointment. For in England there are no buyers for his class of subject or of art. Painters here must *please* to live: which they can do right royally, on that one condition. Cross's pictures were never very pleasing. Disease, to which disappointment and hardship had contributed much, had by this time laid its hand on him; disease,—ending ultimately in diabetes,—which he knew to be mortal, though slow in its advance. Fortune had still a few final indignities for the poor artist. The Government, after luring him into the grand historical line, had left him to struggle by himself, unaided and unpitied. Three grand historical pictures, produced under every difficulty and discouragement, had been returned on his hands. In 1860 he thought to meet the public taste by a picture in its own favourite line of subject, and painted "The Storm Scene on the Cliffs from 'The Antiquary.'" It is a remarkable picture. The painter went to work in his usual manner; tried to realise the scene in his mind; then to represent it with a sure, vigorous hand, in a direct, straightforward, manly, simple manner, without claptrap or forced "effect." The result is a picture which carries conviction to the mind, and interests it; not a figment of the studio to catch the eye merely and enchant blockheads. We feel the influence of the wild stormy sea, speculate on the possibilities of Miss Wardour's being hoisted up to the top of the cliff by Edie Ochiltree's help, before getting wetted through. The only drawback to the picture is a certain harshness of colour. We regret it should not have been included in the present exhibition in the Adelphi. To our mind it indicates latent powers in Cross in a direction too little cultivated by himself, which, under happier circumstances, might have been developed into honest and real achievements of a very unusual and refreshing kind. Of course so unsophisticated and unartificial a piece of genre was *caviare* to the Academy, which body, after having hung all Cross's recent pictures as unfavourably as they could, actually rejected this picture from its exhibition of 1860. During the autumn of the same year the final result of the votes of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts, and its council, in its united discernment, was to award its prize of 200*l*. (we think) to Mr. A. Solomon's "Drowned, Drowned," in preference to Mr. Cross's "Death of a Beckett," a failure of justice which hardly calls for comment.

As a man, Cross suffered deeply from so many cruel blows. As an artist, his spirit was strangely buoyant. "In his art he had always," as his friend Demoulin finely says, "that robust faith which a long martyrdom, after a short triumph, had at once ennobled and enlarged." Perhaps he had not always the strength of his just ambition, but he had always the courage. His will was never at fault. His very last design, on which he meditated but a fortnight before his death, was a masterly charcoal sketch for a picture of "Wycliffe in Sickness" repulsing the friars, which he projected for the Great Exhibition of 1862. Death released him from his sufferings, his sorrows, and his ambition, in the prime of middle age. He died in his 42nd year, on the 27th February 1861.

In his habits and likings John Cross was primitive and simple; candid and even blunt of speech: honest, manly, and staunch. There was little in him to attract the world, much to win the love of his friends. In the present collection at the Society of Arts, which includes his three unsold works, the "Cœur de Lion" lent by Government, and various sketches of great interest—making an undeniably strong mental appeal as a whole—may be seen his portrait. The earnestness, intensity, veracity, candour, and innate nobility of the man may there be read—a face on which presentiment of sorrow had long since set its mark.

It is the wish of Cross's friends to get together a sufficient sum to buy his three great pictures, for presentation to public institutions, and thus at once pay tardy justice to his memory, and secure a provision for his wife and children. Already some 700*l*. have been raised, principally among brother artists—never, as a body, insensible to true merit in their brethren. Let us hope the general public and the aristocracy, who, as

represented on the Royal Commission, owe poor Cross some amends for their ill-usage of him, will step in to swell the subscription-list to a more adequate sum. At present the "governing classes," in the persons of the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are represented on the subscription-list in a manner which indicates utter and characteristic ignorance of what is noble in art, and of its claims, on the part of said hereditary men of taste—Art Commissioners and Art Trustees. To these persons John Cross is a "poor artist," and nothing more. Art's destinies are entrusted to strange guardians in England. What John Cross really was, we hope the preceding account has done something to show. In France such an artist would have been loaded with medals and commissions; in England he has to fight a desperate and losing game, and be distanced by the charlatans and dunces in Art.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts will hold its fourth and principal *conversazione* of the season at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, for which a fair show of interesting works of art has, we believe, been promised.

Mr. Millais has taken a house at South Kensington—let us hope permanently.

To the exhibition of the works of John Cross will succeed, at the Society of Arts, on the 1st June, a very interesting one in aid of the funds of the Female School of Art, viz., an exhibition of Water Colour Drawings, illustrative of the history of the art; also a series of works by students of the Female School, illustrating the progress and results of the school's teaching.

We gladly publish the following correction to a statement which we inadvertently adopted from a contemporary:

Islington-square, Liverpool, May 13.

Sir,—Having seen an article in last week's CRITIC, which states that the Liverpool Academy as well as the Society of Fine Arts is in debt, may I request you, on behalf of the Academy, to contradict the statement at your earliest convenience. The Liverpool Academy has no debt, but a good surplus. I am sorry your information was not more correct, as, coming from so valuable a publication on matters of art, it might mislead some. Your kind attention to this would much oblige.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JAMES T. EGLINGTON, Secretary to the Liverpool Academy.

The various minor exhibitions of pictures now open are so numerous as to defy anything more than the most general enumeration. To Mr. Paton's "Pursuit of Pleasure," at the German Gallery, which will shortly be removed for exhibition in the provinces, has been added the same artist's "Paolo and Francesco" and "The Bluidie Tryste," bright, effective, melodramatic pictures. To the "Raising of Lazarus" of Mr. Dowling, at Mr. Betjesmann's, in Oxford-street, we hope to devote a little space hereafter. At the French Gallery Mr. Gambart is exhibiting Philip's "Marriage of the Princess Royal" (at the Royal Academy last year); the same artist's small full-length portrait of the Princess Beatrice, a bright and sparkling reading of very charming nature; and two big full-lengths of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, by Winterhalter, of which it might be disloyal to express our candid opinion. These pictures are, of course, to be engraved. In Piccadilly Mr. Jerry Barrett is exhibiting his historical picture of "Mrs. Fry reading to the Prisoners in Newgate," also to be engraved; a picture not without artistic interest, and which in its subject appeals to the sympathies of a wide and influential class. In Waterloo-place Mr. Agnew is exhibiting, for a similar purpose, two of Mr. Ward's most celebrated and attractive, though by no means his best pictures, "The Last Sleep of Argyle" and "The Last Scene in the Life of Montrose," of both which we have frescoes in the New Houses of Parliament.

After being closed for eight months, the National Gallery was reopened to the public on Saturday last. The alterations and additions of space effected by Mr. Pennethorne are welcome enough, though obviously only a temporary gain. As on the other side of the building, the passage between the two smaller rooms has been done away with. The staircase opens directly into one of these. From the other we enter to the right the new large saloon, erected over the new sculpture room at the Academy, in part of the space which used to be wasted on the great central hall. This room is the largest in the Gallery—long, lofty, and well lit, but too narrow to be a well-proportioned room. The pictures have been entirely rearranged by Mr. Wornum. In this new saloon are hung the grand Italian pictures—those of Raffaele, Titian, and their contemporaries, and immediate predecessors and successors. In the two small rooms are hung the archaic pictures, early Italian works, and the Krüger lot of early German examples. The two rooms beyond are filled in somewhat miscellaneous fashion with pictures of the Italian, Spanish, and French school. What used to be the great room is now devoted to the Flemish schools—Van Eyck and the rest, Rubens (in great force), Rembrandt, and the Dutch schools. An attempt at classification has in fact been made, but necessarily, from the imperfect materials and space at command, a more or less unsuccessful one. The true nature of the collection is shown more clearly than before—its riches and also its deficiencies. We shall return to the subject of the hanging, as also to the three new pictures which have been added to the Gallery—the important Fra Angelico tempera in five small compartments, "Christ assembling the Blessed;" an "Entombment," by Roger van der Weyden; and the "Baptism of Christ," by Pietro della Francesca, recently purchased from the Uzielli collection.

Yesterday (Friday) and to-day Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson have been selling an interesting collection of original water-colour drawings and sketches, the remaining work of Mr. G. F. Phillips—views especially valuable to the local collector of scenery in the Home counties, as well as in mountainous Wales and the Highlands of Scotland.

A certain melancholy interest attaches to a giant sale by auction of a somewhat unusual kind which took place last week in the City, viz., that at the East India House in Leadenhall-street of the old furniture, fittings, and other condemned appurtenances of the once powerful Company's palace (dating from 1726)—itself to pass under the auctioneer's hammer in a week or two. Many an historical memento has thence been scattered now, among the brokers' shops, as so much vulgar lumber.

On Saturday last the annual dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. Upwards of a hundred artists and patrons of art assembled to celebrate the fifty-first anniversary of the institution. During the past year fifty-two widows have received annuities amounting to 750*l.*, and fifteen orphans the sum of 73*l.* 15*s.* Since the society's foundation in 1810, 23,040*l.* has been distributed among members and relatives of members. The subscriptions on Saturday amounted to 441*l.* 10*s.*, including her Majesty's customary donation of 100 guineas.

The Ironmongers' Company established a new precedent for the City companies at the *conversazioni* it gave last week, by bringing together an extraordinary display of articles illustrative both of the mechanical and the Fine Arts. The Company's Hall was crowded with art treasures: among them, precious examples of antique goldsmiths' work, of antique enamel, of Palissy, Majolica, Wedgwood, and other wares, of antique arms and armour, illuminated books, engravings. The extent and value of the collection at once illustrated the resources of the Company and its friends, and the energy of the Company's warden and officers in bringing such an assemblage of precious things together and methodically arranging it.

Interesting sales by auction at this season of the year compete with the exhibitions in crowding for notice in our columns. On Saturday and Monday last the first portion of the Scarisbrick collection of old pictures was disposed of by Messrs. Christie, including some remarkable examples of the Dutch and Flemish schools, and a few of the Italian and Spanish schools. A second portion followed yesterday (Friday), and to-day. A third will follow next Friday and Saturday. On Monday and Tuesday the engravings from the same multifarious collection were sold; on Wednesday and Thursday the objects of art and *vertu*, including a remarkable set of twelve tazze of the Cæsars, attributed to Cellini, from Cardinal Aldobrandini's collection. On Wednesday Messrs. Foster sold the remaining works of Francis Danby—not a numerous, but on all accounts a highly interesting collection: sketches in oil, pen-and-ink first thoughts, water-colour drawings, some small pictures, including two very poetic and characteristic works, "Death and the Old Man" (1848), and the "Death of Abel" (1858).

Mr. Durham's ideal head in marble, of "Peace," has been purchased (we hear) by a brother artist, Mr. Creswick.

The foundation-stone of the Wellington monument at Liverpool, near St. George's Hall, has been laid. A curious affair it will be: "somewhat similar," as some say, "to Trajan's Column at Rome, or, to speak more correctly, almost the same as the Melville monument, erected in St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh."

On Tuesday next, the 21st, the Rev. J. L. Petit, the well-known writer on architecture, will deliver a lecture at the Architectural Exhibition, in Conduit-street, on "The Revival of Styles," which will doubtless abound in interesting and pregnant matter.

Upwards of 27,000*l.* of the 50,000*l.* required has been subscribed towards the rebuilding of Chichester spire.

We have received the following account of the present state of the question respecting the erection of a monument to Dante in Florence:

May 15.

SIR.—The commission formed at Florence to honour the memory of Dante Alighieri at the approaching commemoration of the sixth centenary of his birth, to be held in May 1865, had intended, on the occasion, to transform the Piazza della Signoria into a national Pantheon, by continuing around it the Loggia of Orzagna, which was to have been ornamented with statues of great men and wall-paintings of heroic deeds. But this project has now been given up; the great destruction of property which it would have occasioned, and the very great expense attending it, were serious obstacles to its success. Another and better plan has now been suggested—one of much public utility, and that has consequently been received with favour and approval by the municipality. It is proposed to erect a temple in honour of Dante on the most elevated point overlooking the city. The esplanade of the Fortezza di Belvedere, on the heights of Roboli, has been chosen for this purpose. A noble street, with handsome residences, is to be made through the gardens of the Conventi di Santa Felicità, at the back of the church of the same name, and to the right of the Via della Costa; and this is to lead up to the steps of the monument, crowning the hill. Dante, it may be said, will thus eventually come to occupy the object of his early poetic aspirations—*il diletto monte*—for all who have gazed from this spot on the lovely scene before them will admit that it is worthy of a poet's paradise. The municipality will, it is believed, take the lead in this matter; so I am informed by Professor Giudici, the secretary to the commission, which will hand over to it the profits arising from the sale of the national edition of the works of the poet. Thus the temple of Dante, perched on high like an Acropolis, while it recalls to mind the glory of ancient Athens, will tell to future generations the renovated glory of the Athens of Italy, and of the fame of her immortal poet.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

H. C. BARLOW, M.D.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—On Wednesday evening the 72nd annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale presided, and among those present were, his Royal Highness the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Chartres, the Prince de Condé, and the Comte d'Eu; the Marquis de Clanricarde, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Ravensworth, Lord John Manners, Mr. Disraeli, M.P., the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Sir J. Pakington, His Excellency M. van de Weyer, His Excellency Count Platen, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Cust, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. Halliburton, M.P., the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Mr. Twisleton, the Hon. G. Denman, M.P., Sir J. Simeon, Sir J. Boileau, Sir R. Murchison, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir E. Perry, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Sir H. Ellis, Sir H. Holland, Dean of Canterbury, Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., Mr. Harcourt, M.P., Mr. C. Fortescue, M.P., Mr. Stirling, M.P., Mr. A. Egerton, M.P., Mr. Macaulay, M.P., Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Delfosse, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Higgins, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. Thomas Longman, Mr. Brown, Mr. Roberts, Mr. John Murray, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Du Chaillu, Commander Forbes, R.N., Mr.

Anthony Trollope, Mr. Augustus Trollope, Mr. J. W. Kaye, Mr. Theodore Martin, Mr. James Lowe, Mr. Crockford, Mr. C. S. Townshend, Sir J. Prior, Mr. George Godwin, Mr. G. A. Sala, Dr. Copland, Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Rev. C. Merivale, Mr. Bohn, Mr. Bentley, Mr. E. S. Dallas, Mr. W. R. Grey, Mr. Hurst, Mr. F. Chapman, Mr. G. Virtue, &c. The attendance was more numerous than has been known for many years past, and, both from the crowded tables and the throngs of ladies which graced either end of the hall, it was an animated scene. The speeches delivered on the occasion have been fully reported in the daily papers, and our space will not enable us to do justice to them.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Among the prizes to be competed for at the forthcoming Grand Exhibition of Flowers and Fruits, June 5th and 6th, on the occasion of the opening of the Horticultural Society's New Garden at South Kensington, we notice four prizes of 10*l.*, 5*l.*, 3*l.*, and 2*l.*, given by one of their Vice-Presidents for the best three groups of fruit and flowers arranged "for the decoration of the dinner table." The prizes are open to all comers, and the articles may be exhibited in baskets, vases, &c., of any material; beauty in the arrangement being the test of merit. Ladies are specially invited to compete, and the Council have appointed the following ladies to act as jurors: The Countess of Shelburne, the Countess of Ducie, Mrs. Holford, Lady Marian Alford, and Lady Middleton. These are, we believe, the first prizes of the kind given at the Society's shows, and we anticipate a good deal of interest from the combination of the designs of the numerous competitors.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—May 8; N. Gould, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair. James Ellis, Esq., of Hanwell, was elected an Associate. The Rev. Mr. Kell sent a drawing of an incised sepulchral slab, found during the recent excavations at Netley Abbey. It represents a monk in his habiliments, and there is the name of Johannes Wade, 1515, beneath which occurs "Obiit 11 die, 1534." This is the only stone discovered on which any name appears. Mr. John Moore, of West Coker, gave a notice of the discovery of an ancient British interment in Somerset, and in which various bones, flint arrow-heads, portions of urns, &c., had been found, together with ashes and charcoal. The specimens obtained would be sent up for examination. Mr. Charles Ainslie exhibited some fine specimens of glass found in the Thames when the excavations were making for the foundations of the Houses of Parliament. They consisted principally of the bases and stems of drinking vessels, and belonged to the second half of the sixteenth century. Mr. Pettigrew read a paper which time had not permitted to be read at the Shrewsbury Congress, relating to the sweating sickness as it occurred in that town in 1551. He gave various particulars concerning Dr. Caius, the founder of Caius College, Cambridge, at that time a resident practitioner in Shrewsbury, and he gave evidence to prove that Caius furnished the account of the pestilence in "Grafton's Chronicle," the most complete ever published of this extraordinary and most fatal malady. It gave rise to an interesting discussion, which occupied the entire evening.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—General Monthly Meeting, Monday, May 6; Sir Henry Holland, Bart., F.R.S., in the chair. The Hon. Lieut.-General Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel W. MacGeorge, and William Reid, Esq., were elected members of the Royal Institution. The Duke of Chartres, the Count of Paris, Stephen Goodfellow, Esq., M.A., and Alexander Macintosh, Esq., were admitted members of the Royal Institution. The following Professors were re-elected: William Thomas Brande, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Hon. Professor of Chemistry; John Tyndall, Esq., F.R.S., as Professor of Natural Philosophy. The presents received since the last meeting were laid on the table, and the thanks of the members returned for the same.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., the second soirée of the President of the Royal Society was held at the Society's rooms, Burlington House, Piccadilly, and was the most brilliant that has taken place for some time past. In the regretted absence of the venerable President, the guests were received by General Sabine, V.P., and Treasurer of the Royal Society, and among the guests present were: Dr. Sharpey, Sec.R.S.; Prof. Stokes, Sec.R.S.; Prof. W. H. Miller, For.Sec.R.S.; Prof. B. C. Brodie, Sir H. Rawlinson, Bishop of Durham, Mirza Djafer Khan, the Persian Ambassador; Dr. Stenhouse, Rev. C. Pritchard, Warren De la Rue, Mr. Cayley, Sir John Hausler, Prof. A. W. Williamson, Mr. Caesar Hawkins, Mr. Savory, Dr. Roget, Dr. Billing, Dr. J. Lee, Hon. G. Leslie Waldegrave, Dr. Webster, Mr. Toynbee, Dr. Sutherland, Sir C. Locock, Prof. Maurice, Mr. C. V. Waler, Prof. Donaldson, Dr. Burrows, Dr. M'William, Dr. Frankland, Prof. Malden, Mr. Gagsiot, Dr. Gladstone, Mr. Alex. Munro, Mr. Jos. Durham, Mr. G. P. Boyce, Sir R. J. Murchison, Mr. Spottiswoode, Prof. Sylvester, Sir F. Madden, Sir F. Phillips, Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, Prof. Faraday, Dr. Werner Siemens, Admiral Manners, Mr. James Rennie, Mr. James Lowe, Mons. Du Chaillu; Thos. Bell, Esq., P.L.S.; Admiral Sir G. Back, Lord Henniker, Mr. J. F. Bateman, Mr. G. Godwin, Sir W. Erle, Baron Marochetti, Count de Strzelecki, Mr. W. Longman, Mr. Rees, Dr. Diamond, Dr. Sibson, Mr. S. Woodward, &c. Around the rooms were displayed a rich and varied collection of works of art and recent inventions. Among these may be noted: a chronographic registering apparatus, by Mr. Carrington, of the Observatory, Redhill. A case of Wedgwood medallions of first-rate excellence, by Mr. Jaffray. Messrs. Moseley—Specimens of the iron sand which had been a nuisance to the settlers at Taranaki in windy weather, and of the prime quality of steel into which it is convertible; also of the highly-magnetic property of the sand, as shown by its abundant grouping on the poles of a horseshoe magnet. Mr. De la Rue's photographs of the solar eclipse. Mr. Christy, of Victoria-street—ancient stone weapons correlated, showing the similarity in form in stone axes and arrow heads of peoples the most widely separated; the ancient British and Scandinavian axes find their exact counterparts in those used at the present day by the natives of New Caledonia and the Society Islands. Mr. Wheatstone's telegraphic apparatus, sending signals from one end of the house to the other. J. Edye, Esq., C.B.—Boxes made of the wood of the *Mary Rose*, sunk at Portsmouth in the reign of Henry VIII., and of other old ships, and of a portion of one of the teak beams which formed the foundation of the first fort built at Goa by Vasco de Gama. Messrs. Silver—Electric

machine of ebonite—extraordinary spark. Messrs. Elliott, Strand—Remarkable effects of diffraction, and production of beautiful kaleidoscope patterns, on viewing a oxy-hydrogen light through wire-gauze. Smith and Beck and Mr. Baker—Microscopes, among which the binocular microscopes, which exhibit the objects with a stereoscopic effect, open a new field of research, inasmuch as the new appearance of objects renders new study indispensable. Especially remarkable as seen in the new instrument were a portion of human brain, the head of the hunting-spider, and a spider's leg. The attractions were largely increased by the works of art. Mr. Durham sent two statues; one of Chastity. There were also drawings, paintings, and sketches lent by D. G. Rossetti, G. P. Boyce, Ford M. Brown, W. Gale, James Holland, Lower Dickinson, and Dickinson Brothers, Stanfield, jun., and Atkinson the traveller in Siberia; and Harry Newton's Studies for the Thames Embankment. Minton's encaustic tiles, tessellated pavement, and majolica; a vase, deservedly admired for its excellence of form and workmanship. Maudslay, Son, and Field—Models of marine engines and propellers. Bell Brothers, Newcastle-on-Tyne—Specimens of the new metal aluminum in all its forms; a helmet, and ornamental objects of much beauty; forks and spoons very strong, yet light as paper. Alex. Munro

—Busts and figures; statue of Undine. Mr. Forsyth—A mediæval book-case, made of oak of various kinds. Mr. Ladd—Exhibition of analysis, by means of the Spectrum, repeating Bunsen and Kirchhoff's experiments, highly interesting. Mr. Hart—Mediæval metal work.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.Royal United Service Institution. 8½. 1. Lieut.-Col. Lane Fox, "On a Model illustrating the Parabolic Theory of Projection." 2. Mr. T. R. Pritchett, "A Descriptive Account of the Killed Arms in the Museum, presented by Foreign Governments." 3. Mr. John Hullah, "On the History of Modern Music." 4. Statistical. 8. Mr. F. Purdy, "On the Earnings of Agricultural Labourers." 5. Pathological. 8. Mr. F. Joubert, "On a New Method of Reproducing on Glass and Ceramic Substances any Photographic or other Pictures in Enamel Colours." 6. Geological. 8. Archaeological Association. 8½. THURS.Royal Institution. 8. Mr. Pengelly, "On the Devonian Age of the World." 9. Numismatic. 7. Philological. 8. Anniversary. FRIDAY—Linnæan. 1. Anniversary. Royal United Service Institution. 3. Major-General P. Anstruther, "The Electro-Chronoscope, and Trajectory of Balls." 4. Royal Institution. 8. Prof. J. O. Westwood, "On the Metamorphosis of Insects." SAT.Royal Institution. 3. Professor Max Müller, "On the Science of Language." 4. Royal Botanic. 3½.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

HISTORIES OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSES.

THE CONCLUDING SECTION of "The House of Charles Knight" will appear in the CRITIC for the 1st of July; to be followed shortly by a history of "The House of Bentley."

MR. BUCKLE'S second volume of "The History of Civilisation in England" of itself makes bright the week. His vivid contrast of intolerance in Spain with intolerance in Scotland will be a fruitful theme of conversation for many days to come, and will rouse the wrath of the Scottish Kirk and press fearfully. "The Autobiography of Sir James M'Grigor" will yield some reminiscences of England's contest with Napoleon. Mr. Farley's "Massacres in Syria" gives some facts concerning these recent horrors. Archbishop Whately has collected his "Miscellaneous Lectures and Reviews" into a volume; and Mr. Todhunter gives us "A History of the Progress of the Calculus of Variations during the Nineteenth Century." Dr. Dunmore Lang's "Queensland, Australia," sets forth the advantages of that fine young colony, which he claims to be the future cotton-field of Great Britain; and Mr. Herman Merivale reproduces, with revision and additions, his "Lectures on Colonisation and Colonies," delivered before the University of Oxford in 1839-41. Mr. Hare's careful and thoughtful treatise on the "Election of Parliamentary and Municipal Representatives" attains the success of a second edition, revised. Mr. Theodore Martin's translation of "The Poems of Catullus" will be read with all the expectation that his "Horace" justifies. Dr. Rutherford Russell's "History of the Heroes of the Art of Medicine," and Dr. Munk's "Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London, from 1518 to 1700," will have an interest beyond the profession. Mr. Nassau Senior's "Suggestions on Popular Education" meet a public awake to the subject; and Mr. Sewell's "Ordeal of Free Labour in the British West Indies" will, we hope, render up the truth concerning the state of matters since the abolition of slavery. The Rev. J. G. Wood adds to his contributions to popular natural history "The Common Objects of the Microscope." In the way of novels, we have Mrs. Yelverton's "Martyrs to Circumstance;" "Who Breaks Pays," by the author of "Cousin Stella;" "Ice-Bound," by Mr. Walter Thornbury; "Retribution," by Mrs. Augustus Peel; and "City and Suburb," by Mr. F. G. Trafford.

Mr. H. G. Bohn has issued a sixth letter on the Paper Duty, reiterating his opposition to its repeal with strong assertions, such as that "there is a general impression among the intelligent classes outside the walls of the House, that if the people of Great Britain were polled, ninety-nine out of every hundred would prefer a remission of the taxes on tea, or, indeed, of any other taxes, in preference to what the great leaders in gullibility please to call 'taxes on knowledge;'" that "no measure more inimical to the interests of the masses, more destructive of a great national manufacture, or more ill-advised and ill-timed, has ever before been forced on Parliament;" and that "as regards the discussions on the paper duty, all the true eloquence, all the sound argument, and all the integrity of purpose, are exhibited on the Opposition side of the House." In our opinion, language like this seriously weakens Mr. Bohn's advocacy, and robs it of that authority which many would be willing to concede to him on the score of his experience as a great publisher. Opposed to him we have the calm and considerate testimony of Mr. Adam Black, of Mr. Charles Knight, and of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers. Moreover, no tax has ever been so patiently discussed and so unanimously condemned as the excise on paper; no public man of any reputation would side with Mr. Bohn, and say the repeal of the paper duty

would prove destructive to its manufacture. The tax, when defended with any show of reason, is defended as a convenient source of revenue. To say the tax is beneficial in itself is simply to be eccentric. The truth is, Mr. Bohn sees this question through a pair of very bad spectacles. The whole world of readers are grateful to Mr. Bohn for the enterprise which has led him to publish in readable and well-edited editions standard works at a price which puts rivalry to despair. The sale of these editions has been great in England, and very great abroad. In America, India, and the Colonies there is not a bookstore or a library where some volumes from York-street, Covent-garden, are not to be found. Mr. Bohn is, therefore, a great book-exporter. Now on all the large boxes of books that he ships to every quarter of the world he receives from the Custom House, in cash, a drawback on every pound of paper in these weighty boxes equivalent to the paper duty. Mr. Bohn then conducts his extensive foreign trade on paper duty-free. Mr. Bohn says the paper tax makes no appreciable difference on the cost of literature, and that its repeal is not of the least consequence to any publisher. If this were true, he ought never to trouble the Custom House to weigh the books in his big boxes, and hand over the drawback. But listen to his evidence concerning the value of this drawback. "It is," he says, "a great stimulus to the export trade, and it neutralises foreign restrictions. Repeal the paper duty," he adds, "and you will materially injure the export trade by depriving it of the excise drawback, which at present amounts to 180,000*l.* per annum, and must, therefore, be an immense stimulus both to publishers and stationers." Mr. Bohn, it will be seen, reasons in two ways. The paper duty presses on no one, and the paper duty in the shape of drawback is a stimulus and a bounty of 180,000*l.* a year to exporting booksellers and stationers. What inconsistency is here! Mr. Bohn's arguments seem inspired by the terror of the loss of this drawback. But the repeal of the paper duty will only take it from him in one shape to return it in another and a better. His paper-makers' bills will be reduced some 20 per cent.; and the benefit which the much-valued drawback confers on his foreign trade will be extended to his home, and without the least prejudice to his foreign. Mr. Bohn, in extolling the advantages he derives from the drawback at the Custom House, concedes all for which advocates of the repeal of the paper duty contend. They simply desire to secure for cheap literature prepared for home consumption the drawback which is "such a stimulus," according to Mr. Bohn, to literature destined for the colonies and abroad; at the same time relieving a great manufacture from the plague of the exciseman. If Mr. Bohn could only see that the stimulus of his "drawback" was in no jeopardy from the repeal of the duty, we think he would at once come over to the side of his brethren, and endorse the testimony of Mr. A. Black, Mr. C. Knight, and Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, concerning the hurtfulness of the paper duty.

"Six mois en Orient en 1851-52," by M. J. Botter de Limas, printed at Lyons, is one of those pretty specimens of French typography which conceal an amazing amount of dullness. The style of printing is 1661, where you have to pick your eye out to discern an f from an s (f). Otherwise the work has nothing remarkable about it. "Les aventures de Maître Renart et d'Ysengrin son compère," by A. Paulin Paris, is printed in the same style, and is worth reading. So also is its fellow, "Le Roman au Renard mis en vers," by Ch. Potvin. "Les Chansons d'autrefois," by Charles Malo, is a collection of the songs popular among the grandfathers of the present French generation. Some of them are very dull, many of them very harmless. Perhaps they had a meaning when Frenchmen could sing

Vive Henri quatre,
Vive ce roi vaillant!

In 1732 there was a popular song about the "Baker's Wife:"

La boulangère a des écus
Qui ne lui coûtent guère,
Elle en a, car je les ai vus;
J'ai vu la boulangère
Aux écus,
J'ai vu la boulangère.

Much mention is made of a machine invented by M. Ch. Fontayne, which throws off 4000 photographic positive proofs per hour. The mechanism is said to be very simple, and the precision great. The paper upon which the proofs are printed is not prepared with the chloride of silver. It is common paper prepared with size, and impregnated with iodine, rendering it very sensible to the action of the matter put upon the surface of the block. This paper is put upon a cylinder, and is unwound by means of clockwork, as in the Morse telegraph, slowly and regularly. The whole is inclosed in a box provided with a single opening. In this opening is placed the block (cliché), and the paper is arranged in such manner that it comes into contact with the block at determinate and equal times. The paper remains upon the block for about a second, when the impression is made. Every sheet of paper carries away from 200 to 250 positive proofs. To bring out the subject the sheets are placed in a camera, and washed with gallic acid, and fixed with the hyposulphite of soda.

The Leipsic book fair, we are told, has proved a rather dull affair. At this one need not be very much surprised, supposing the information to be correct. Railways have done away with post-chaises and post-houses; and books are transmitted now with greater alacrity by the iron road than by the old-fashioned turnpike. There is this advantage seemingly in modern times, that both the bookseller and book-writer get better prices than formerly. The outlet is quicker for works of real merit, and authors are not so much at the mercy of publishers. A good work now can command a price at once. We observe one thing in German books, apart from their literary merits—better printing, better paper, better "getting up." Among recent arrivals we notice a neatly printed volume, "Die Harfe von Erin," by Julius Rodenberg. The author seems to be thoroughly at home with the Irish melodies and the traditions upon which they have been founded. Of twenty specimens we give but one, as perhaps the best known—"Saint Patrick was a Gentleman."

Sankt Patrik war ein Gentleman
Und Kind recht schaffner Leute.
Er baut' ein Kirchlein in Dublin
Mit Thurm und mit Geläute.
Sein Vater war ein Gallacher,
Seine Mutter eine Brady.
Seine Muhme 'ne O'Shaugnessy
Und Base des O'Grady.

The Jewish people are determined to write out their own history. Prizes have been offered in different countries to bring together information regarding the dispersed tribes. Until within recent years this was difficult. Now there is less jealousy in searching the archives of Europe. The history of the Jewish people, from the date of the fall of their ancient capital, has hitherto been fragmentary—has been gained, as it were, surreptitiously. This reproach to civilised nations is wearing away, and the archives of all Europe are now being thrown open to every historical student who may choose to come and investigate. Some years ago the present British Consul at Jerusalem wrote a history of the Jews in Spain. It was a good history, according to the amount of his information. Supplementary to Mr. Finn's work we have now to announce "Die Juden in Navarra den Baskenländer," &c., or a history of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, by Dr. M. Kayserling. The Countess Hahn-Hahn has retired from active life, but her pen is not idle. Her last piece is "Doralice," a family portrait, in two volumes.

The nationalities vindicate themselves in one form or the other. Thus the Bohemians. They have not only a literature which is little known in Europe, but they have their traditions, lore, and nursery tales, which they consider it desirable that Europe generally should know something about, even in the form of a translation. We have just seen the "Fest-Kalender aus Böhmen"—a work which approximates as nearly as possible to Hone's "Year Book." For days and dates there are given things pertinent in legend, history, and natural history. For example: to-morrow is Whitsunday, when it is the custom in Bohemian villages for the youngster who is first out of bed to sally forth, whip in hand, and to give three cracks of his thong before every door. Others are aroused, and in the course of an hour or two nothing is to be heard but the smack of the whip in every direction. The ceremony has some reference to the gift of tongues at Pentecost, and a dove is set at liberty at early dawn, having some traditional allusion to the work of the Spirit.

Two of a name, Dr. Robert and Dr. Richard Keil, have brought together a small volume of such songs as were sung by the fleet young students of Germany during the last and the preceding centuries. They have nothing in particular to recommend them; but it seems that they have been deemed worthy of commemoration. Four lines of a drinking song, when wine was more common than tobacco, run:

Citator ad magnificum,
Das heiss ich schlecht Latein!
Citator ad commercium,
Das soll viel besser sein.

Neither the German nor the Latin run well together. But the small volume is a curious one, and may find favour with those who take an interest in the German student-life of the past.

SOCIAL LIFE AND MANNERS IN AUSTRALIA, being the result of eight years' experience, by a Resident, will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co., in June.

THE REV. FRANCIS GARDEN, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, will write the third of Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s Tracts for Priests and People. Its subject will be "The Atonement as a Fact and as a Theory."

MR. HERBERT SPENCER has in the press a volume on "Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical." It will be published next week by Mr. Manwaring.

THE CAMBRIAN DAILY LEADER is announced for the 20th May. It will be published in Swansea, and is the first daily newspaper attempted in Wales.

ABOUT RAGS there seems some strange mystery. We are told that, because they are scarce and dear, the Belgian, French, and German paper-makers are underselling the English; yet a rag merchant in the *Star* of Monday writes: "Rags are in abundance around us, at a price which is merely the cost of collection. English rags are much cheaper than they were eight or ten years ago."

A REPLY to Mr. Hepworth Dixon's Life and Correspondence of Bacon is announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

THE BRIDAL SOUVENIR, in a new edition, every page beautifully illuminated from designs by Mr. Stanesby, with a portrait of the Princess Royal by Winterhalter, is in preparation by Messrs. Griffith and Farran.

LONG HOLIDAYS; OR, LEARNING WITHOUT LESSONS, by H. A. Ford, will be published immediately by Messrs. Jas. Hogg and Sons. The illustrations are by Mr. C. A. Doyle, brother of Mr. Richard Doyle.

PAPER PARCHMENT, it is said, may be produced by immersing paper in a concentrated solution of chloride of zinc.

AUTHORS HAD NEED TO BE CAREFUL in choosing titles. Messrs. Cassell and Co. announced a tale in their *Illustrated Family Paper* by Mr. J. R. Smith, under the heading of "Sowing and Reaping;" but, as Mrs. Howitt wrote a juvenile tale some twenty years ago, published by Mr. Tegg, with that title, Mr. Tegg has caused Messrs. Cassell and Co. to rename theirs, as otherwise they infringe his copyright. Since writing the above Mr. Tegg informs us he has withdrawn his veto.

MESSRS. HAREILD AND SONS, of Farringdon-street, have lately invented a new machine which answers for the purpose of printing the names and addresses on newspapers destined for delivery, in a very rapid and legible manner.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORKS OF M. DE FIVAS have been purchased by Messrs. Lockwood and Co., who will publish them in future.

A HISTORY OF THE CASTLE AND TOWN OF WINDSOR, by the Rev. J. Stoughton, is in preparation by Messrs. Ward and Co.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE held its annual meeting in Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening. It was stated that a copy of a book called "Haste to the Rescue," by Mrs. Wightman, had been sent to the library of every college and theological seminary in the kingdom; and arrangements were being made to distribute by post 10,000 copies of the same work amongst the clergy of the Church of England.

TUPPY; THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A DONKEY, illustrated by Harrison Weir, will appear in a second edition next week. The book has proved quite a favourite among Messrs. Griffith and Farran's customers.

KEITH H. SLESSER, of Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, has produced a volume of sacred poetry, which will be published by Mr. W. L. Taylor, of Peterhead. The author says his "verses have been mostly composed during the hours of manual labour in the fields," and "years have elapsed between the commencement and completion of some of the pieces."

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—Messrs. Knight and Sons publish "Seven Lectures in Vindication of the Bible as the Pure Word of God: on Subjects suggested by the volume entitled 'Essays and Reviews,'" by the Rev. John Hambleton, M.A.; and Messrs. J. and C. Mosley, "Catholicity and Reason: a Few Considerations on Essays and Reviews."

THE HISTORY, OPINIONS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, Esq., from the *Tatler*, with notes and illustrations, by Mr. H. R. Montgomery, and a series of original photographs, will be published next week by Messrs. Longman and Co.

THE ROLL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, compiled from the Annals of the College, and from other authentic sources, from 1518 to 1700, by Dr. William Munk, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co.

IT IS SAID that Miss Evans received 2500*l.* from Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons for "Silas Marner."

WILLIAM OLDYS' Account of the London Libraries in his time has been discovered in the Library of the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, and is to be printed in *Notes and Queries*.

MALTA UNDER THE PHOENICIANS, KNIGHTS, AND ENGLISH, by Mr. William Tallack, with illustrations, is announced by Mr. A. W. Bennett.

LORD LINDSAY'S work on the Retrogressive Character of Scepticism in Theology and Philosophy will be published immediately by Mr. Murray.

THE MODERN CONFECTIONER, with numerous illustrations, is announced by Mr. Hotten. It is designed as a practical guide to the latest and most improved methods for making the various kinds of confectionery, with the manner of preparing and laying out deserts; and is by William Jeannes, chief confectioner at Messrs. Gunter's, Berkeley-square.

NEXT WEEK MESSRS. J. HOGG AND SONS will publish in two volumes the "Romance of Diplomacy," or an abridgement of the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Sir Robert Murray Keith," published in 1849, edited by Mrs. Gillespie Smith. The story of Keith's residence at the courts of Denmark and Austria is full of interest, and in its new form, divested of matter in which general readers have no concern, will take a fresh lease of popularity. The work will be illustrated with four portraits; one the frank face of diplomatist Keith himself; one of Maria Theresa, from a miniature painted in advanced life, and in the widow's dress she ever wore; another of Mrs. Anne Murray Keith, the "sister Anne" of Keith's correspondence and the original of the Mrs. Bethune Balliol, in Sir Walter Scott's *Chronicles of the Canongate*; and a portrait of Queen Carolina Matilda of Denmark, sister of George III.

AMERICA.—N. P. Willis, in his *Home Journal*, complains that his worst female contributors are the most exacting. The editor of the *Knickerbocker* replies that his best are the least exacting, and adduces the following letter he received from Mrs. Fanny Kemble with an article:—"Here is something for you, till I send you something better: copying's the deuce and all. I would rather write any amount of nonsense than be found to look three lines of it in the face after it is written: and when it comes to transcribing my own misdeeds, it's as good as a penance. If I can find time, I think of writing a review of 'Proctor's Life of Kean,' which I will let you have, if you like; but I have a bargain to make with you as regards everything which I may send you: it is this: should at any time what I transmit to you appear too trite, too puerile, too—anything, or not enough anything, or should it not suit your convenience to insert it, you must deal with me with entire frankness, and tell me at once either that you don't want or don't like what I send you. I am not a fool, and do not ask for treatment which I do not wish to receive. I endeavour

as much as in me lies to be true to all men. I earnestly beg you will deal honestly by me in this respect, sans qualms of feeling, or any courtesy whatever."

AFTER ICEBERGS WITH A PAINTER, by the Rev. Louis L. Noble, has just been issued by Messrs. D. Appleton and Co. It is the story of a summer voyage to Labrador and around Newfoundland, for the purpose of sketching and studying icebergs.

NEWSPAPERS NORTH AND SOUTH.—The *Boston Gazette* remarks: "The limited circulation of the Southern press is almost incredible. No business pays so badly in the South as that of journalism. Literary papers have invariably proved unprofitable investments, for there is not there as here the same vast reading community. Men of studious habits rely on Northern publishers for their mental aliment, and local papers have but a meagre support."

THE WAR DRUM, an illustrated paper at four cents, has been started at Boston, edited by Mr. George Coolidge. It will "be devoted to the pictorial record of the events of the great rebellion."

FRANCE.—The French Academy closed their discussion over the appropriation of the Emperor's biennial prize of 20,000*fr.* with a ballot. There were twenty-one members present, and M. Jules Simon obtained seven votes; M. G. Sand, six; and M. Henri Martin, six—there having been two blank votes, none obtaining the requisite majority. It has since been decided to divide the prize between M. Dargaud and M. Gerusez; the former as author of "L'Histoire de la Liberté Religieuse," and the latter of "L'Histoire de la Littérature Française."

M. LOUIS VEUILLOT, editor of the suppressed *Univers*, has published a pamphlet entitled "Waterloo." The treaties of 1815, he thinks, secured the preponderance of the Protestant powers. The occupation of Rome by France in 1849 restored what was lost at Waterloo; and if England succeeds in destroying the temporal power of the Pope by means of Piedmont, it will be for France and Catholicism a second Waterloo, worse than the first.

THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER of the Duke d'Aumale's pamphlet have renounced the idea of appealing against the sentence which condemns them—the printer to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200*fr.*, and the publisher to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 200*fr.* It is quite expected that the Emperor will remit these hard sentences.

THE MANUSCRIPT MISSAL of the 15th century belonging to the Abbey of St. Lo, at Rouen, was sold on Saturday at a public sale in Paris for the sum of 24,850*fr.* (nearly 1000*l.*).

ITALY.—The chief editor of the *Espresso*, of Turin, was condemned on the 7th, by the Correctional Tribunal of that city, to two months' imprisonment and 300*fr.* fine, for libel against the person of M. Bertani. A new sentence is to be pronounced on the amount of damages due to that gentleman.

THE HORRIBLE STORY OF THE CENCI, dramatised by Shelley, has had some new light thrown upon it by the discovery in the Vatican of the MS. acts of the trial, and of the lawsuit instituted by the sons of Giacomo, who was executed, against their uncle Bernardo, Beatrice's youngest brother, who was spared. From these documents it appears that Clement VIII. received the petition from Lucrezia and Beatrice, praying to be liberated from the castle of Petrella, in which they were imprisoned by the monster Francesco; that Clement granted their prayer, but that his officers neglected to carry out his orders; and that the horrible provocation which led to the patricidal murder was suppressed at the trial. It seems that this ill-fated house is still represented at Rome by the family of Cenci Bolognetti.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Mr. J. Gilbert, 18, Gracechurch-street.
Dramatic Costume. By J. R. Planché. 1823 to —; any parts except 1 to 4, containing King John, Henry VI. (Parts I. and II.), As You Like It, and Hamlet.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—W. Griffin and T. S. McGhie, Liverpool, printers.—Weldon and Co., Falcon-court, Fleet-street, publishers.—Beare and Jealous, Strand and elsewhere, printers.

BANKRUPTS.—Lewis Alpha Lewis, Fleet-street, bookseller and book auctioneer, to surrender May 24 at one, and June 20 at half-past eleven, at Basinghall-street; solicitor, Nicholson, Lime-street, City; official assignee, Johnson, Basinghall-street.—John Miller, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, bookseller, May 21 at half-past two, and June 21 at one, at Basinghall-street; solicitor, Nicholson, Lime-street, City; official assignee, Edwards, Basinghall-street.—Lane Cooke and Matthew Cooke, Moorsley Banks, Durham, paper manufacturers, May 17 at twelve, and June 19 at half-past eleven, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne Court; solicitors, Harle and Co., Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; official assignee, Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DIVIDENDS.—June 5, W. H. Godfrey, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, bookseller and stationer.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.—J. Jennings, late of Gough-square, Fleet-street, City, printer—first dividend of 2*s.* 3*d.*, on any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—J. Cooper, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, printer and stationer—first dividend of 4*s.* 3*d.*, on any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

PAPER MILLS in England appear at a discount at present. Scarce a week passes but some are advertised for sale. On Tuesday, 4th June, unless sold by private bargain, the newly-erected mills of the Lincolnshire Paper Company, at Helpstone, near Peterborough, will be put up to auction. In the case of Mr. J. C. Green, paper-maker, Whittleop, Monmouth, one of the causes alleged for his insolvency was the disturbance caused in his business by the promised and then denied repeal of the paper duty.

ALL WILL BE SORRY TO SEE, in the list of bankrupts, the name of Mr. John Miller, the well-known old-book seller, formerly of Oxford-street, and for the last ten years of Chandos-street, Covent-garden. Mr. Miller, many years ago, issued in cheap and handsome editions the works of Spencer and Massinger, and the earlier writings of Hazlitt. He published, too, Mr. R. H. Horne's farthing epic of "Orion." The fly-leaves which he appended to his catalogues, and which collected into two volumes, are coveted by every book-collector, prove Mr. Miller to be much more than a mere bookseller. Every one who knows Mr. Miller must desire for him a speedy deliverance from his present troubles, and re-establishment in his old course of usefulness. We remark that there is no business requiring equal intelligence and labour with bookselling in which the rewards are so small.

THE REV. W. YORICK SMITHIES v. MR. BENTLEY—COPYRIGHT.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Westminster, May 2 (Sittings in Banco, before Lord Chief

Justice Erle, and Justices Willes and Byles).—In this case Mr. Wills applied to have the name of Mr. Bentley struck off the register of copyrights, as the proprietor of the copyright of a novel called "Cousin Geoffrey," written by Mrs. Gordon Smithies; and, in doing so, stated the following circumstances: The Rev. W. Y. Smithies had married Miss Gordon, the authoress of the novel in question. Her first work, "Fitzherbert," attracted the attention of Theodore Hook, who, in reference to "Cousin Geoffrey," wrote to her to this effect: "I should be very happy, if you have no objection, to be godfather to this promised bantling; and, if you have no objection, I shall see Bentley and communicate the result." Having seen Mr. Bentley, he afterwards wrote: "I am afraid you will be very angry with me when I tell you that all I have been able to screw out of Bentley is 200 guineas for your new novel; but we must be content, and I hope we shall do better with it next time." Mrs. Smithies never saw Mr. Hook, and the above communication was all she knew of the bargain; but her impression was, that all that Mr. Bentley had purchased was the right to the first edition, and this was all she intended to sell. In the autumn of last year Mr. Routledge announced a new edition of "Cousin Geoffrey," describing it as a novel by Theodore Hook, and dropping Mrs. Smithies's name altogether. This she complained of, and the title-page was altered to "Edited by Theodore Hook." Mr. Routledge also informed her that he had purchased the copyright of Mr. Bentley, who, she discovered, had registered himself as proprietor of it, for the first time, in the month of July last. Under the Copyright Act, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, those whose names were registered as the proprietors were to be deemed the proprietors; but the same statute provided that there should be no assignment of copyright except in writing, and here there was no such writing; and, beyond the letter of Mr. Hook, it did not appear what had been sold. Mr. Bentley claimed to have bought the copyright, and he sold it to Messrs. Routledge. The Chief Justice granted a rule to show cause why the registry should not be altered, subject to an arrangement being come to between the parties, to try the right to the copyright, without taking any advantage of the entry.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, during the present month, at 47, Leicester-square, the musical library of a well-known collector, comprising an extensive series of works of writers of various countries from an early date in vocal and instrumental compositions, many of very rare occurrence—sacred works, oratorios, early motetts, madrigals and glees, operas, and other vocal music; a large collection of works of the best writers on the history and theory of music, together with very numerous manuscripts, some of early date, including many unpublished works.

By THE SAME, during the present season, the library of the Rev. Samuel Knight, D.D., author of the Lives of Dean Colet and Erasmus, consisting of a large collection of historical and theological works.

By MESSRS. S. L. SOTHEY and J. WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Thursday, May 16, and two following days, at one o'clock precisely each day, the antiquarian, numismatic, and general library of the late W. H. Rolfe, Esq., of Sandwich; to which is added, the valuable library of the late Thomas Cartwright, Esq., of Knaresborough.

By MR. HODGSON, Chancery-lane, on Thursday, May 23, at half-past twelve, the valuable law libraries of the late W. S. Cross and T. Bell, Esqrs., barristers-at-law, of the Inner Temple.

By THE SAME, on Monday, May 27, and three following days, at half-past twelve, a large collection of miscellaneous books.

PAST SALES.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Thursday, 2nd May, a collection of autographs and manuscripts, prominent among which were about 80 songs and other compositions in the hand of Robert Burns. Some lots were keenly contended for, and brought good prices. The following are some specimens:—

Calamy (Dr. Edmund) eminent Nonconformist Divine, letter, 1½ page 4to., to Rev. John Lavington, Nov. 9, 1717; 2*l.* 4*s.*

Watts (Dr. Isaac) eminent Divine and Poet, letter, 1 page 4to., to Mr. D. Turner, London, Sept. 5, 1738; endorsed "From the great Dr. Watts;" fine specimen; 4*l.* 10*s.*

Mather (Cotton) minister of Boston, New England, author of the "Ecclesiastical History of New England," letter, 2 pages folio, to Rev. John Walrond, at Ottery, Boston, N.E., 10th Dec. 1720; 5*l.* 5*s.*

Mather (Samuel) minister of New England, letter, 2½ pages folio, to Rev. John Walrond, minister of the Gospel in Ottery St. Mary, Devon; Witney, Oxfordshire, July 14, 1712; 3*l.* 12*s.*

Rippon (Dr. John) Correspondence for nearly Fifty Years, from about 1778 to 1825, in two parcels; 4*l.* 6*s.*

Burns's autograph poems sold at from 1*l.* to 10*l.* each. A prologue, written for Mr. Sutherland, and spoken at the Dumfries Theatre, New Year's evening, 1790, sold for 10*l.* 10*s.*; and "Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled," for 35*l.* Burns's "Poetical Common-place Book," begun in April, 1783, 43 pages folio, 36*l.*

Scotch Poems by Robt. Burns. A thin folio volume containing fifty-nine pages in the autograph of the poet, and including many of his most popular compositions. 70*l.*

Johnson (Dr. Saml.) lexicographer, Aut. Poem, 2 pages 4to. November, 1784, believed to be unpublished, commencing:

The snow dissolv'd no more is seen.

2 portraits, plate of "Johnson's Ghost appearing to Boswell," advertisement of Johnson's father as a schoolmaster, 1736; and other illustrative matter. 3*l.*

Buonaparte, General Order, making reference to the disarming of the Sections, signed (with the "u") as Commandant of the Artillery of the City of Paris. 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Sheridan Correspondence. About 200 letters addressed to R. Peake, Treasurer of Drury-lane Theatre, the greater part of which are from R. B. Sheridan, whose letters are mostly asking for advances of money, many in the most pressing terms; letters from others relating to Sheridan's debts, some from Mrs. Sheridan and T. Sheridan, the latter occasionally dating from the Fleet Prison, or stating that he "is arrested;" several papers relating to the rebuilding of Drury-lane Theatre, &c. 7*l.* 5*s.*

Moore (Sir John) General, Letter signed, 4 pages folio, Sandgate, Nov. 16, 1803. 3*l.* 10*s.*

Cromwell (Oliver) Letter signed, 1 page folio, [Huntingdon], August 2, 1643. 3*l.* 3*s.*

Cromwell (Oliver) Letter signed, 1 page folio, closely written, to the Commissioners of Cambridge, August 8, 1643. 3*l.* 3*s.*

Revolution Society. Minutes of the various Meetings of this Society from 1788 to 1791, with names of Members who acted on the Committees, and their Autographs, including those of Dr. Andrew Kippis, Joseph Towers, Richard Price, Edmund Calamy, Dr. Abraham Rees, Thos. Brand Hollis, Capel Loft, Michael Woodhull, J. Horne Tooke, Robert Walpole, Sir Astley Cooper, &c. Also, The Character of King William, &c., a rare printed tract by Abraham Tucker, author of the "Light of Nature," addressed to the Members of the Society, inserted, vellum, with clasps, folio. 5l. 5s.

Wotton (Thos.) English Baronetage, containing a Genealogical and Historical Account of all the English Baronets now existing, plates of Arms, 4 vols. interleaved and bound in 6 vols. folio. 8vo. 1741. 10l.

Nelson (Robert) his Correspondence, consisting of upwards of Five Hundred Letters and Papers. The letters are from some of the most eminent men of the time (1670-1714), principally theologians, including many of the nonjurors, with whom Nelson was some time in communication. 29l.

Port Royal. Lettres que les Religieuses de Port Royal ont écrites pendant les dix Mois qu'elles furent renfermées sous l'Autorité de la Mère Eugénie, manuscrit sur le autograph of Sister Gabrielle de Sainte Eufrasie. Sæc. XVIII. thick 4to. 5l. 5s.

A Volume of English Poetry, including Epigrams, Riddles, Epitaphs, Love Songs, and other Amatory Pieces, some very free, several believed to be unpublished, manuscript of the time of Charles I., original vellum. 190 pages folio. 4l. 12s.

Lawrence (Sir Thomas) Nineteen Autograph Letters. 4to. and 8vo. 3l. 10s.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

ALFORD—The Greek Testament. By Henry Alford (4 vols.). Vol. II. The Acts of the Apostles. The Epistle to the Romans and Corinthians. 4th edit 8vo cl 2s. Rivingtons.

ALLAN—Short Memorial of the Rev. James Allan. Edited by the Rev. A. A. Bonar. Fcp 8vo cl limp 1s 6d. Tressider.

ANGELS, Cherubim, and Gods; or, an Enquiry into the Signification, &c., of these and other kindred Expressions used in the Holy Scriptures. 8vo cl 10s 6d. Wertheim and Co.

APPLEBY—The Orchard Manual for the Cultivation of Stove, Greenhouse, and Hardy Orchids, with a Calendar of Monthly Operations, and Classified Lists of Species. By Thomas Appleby. Fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener's Office.

ASHBY—Scripture Teachings from the New Testament. By C. Ashby. Imp 16mo cl 2s. A. W. Bennett.

BACON—Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning. By Francis Bacon. Edited by the Rev. G. W. Kitchen, M.A. Fcp 8vo cl 6s. Bell and Daldy.

BELT—Mineral Veins: an Enquiry into their Origin, founded on a study of the Auriferous Quartz Veins of Australia. By T. Belt. 8vo swd 2s 6d. Jno. Weale.

BLACK'S Tourist's Charts of the Lake District. Fcp 8vo cl limp 1s. A. and C. Black.

BOSAK—A Commentary on the Book of Leviticus, Expository and Practical; with Critical Notes. By the Rev. Andrew A. Bonar. 4th edit 8vo cl 6s. Nisbet.

BRENNER—The Pilot of the Pentland Frith, and other Poems. By W. Leith Brenner. 2nd edit, carefully revised. Fcp 8vo cl gilt edges 3s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

BRIGHT Sunbeams in Dark Dwellings: a Tale of the Coventry Distress. By Cierus. Fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. Nisbet.

BUCKLE—History of Civilisation in England. By H. T. Buckle. Vol II. 8vo cl 16s. Parker, Son, and Bourn.

BUCKLEY'S Serenades (120 of the Songs and Choruses; correct Music and Words (the only authorised edition). Roy 8vo swd 1s. Musical Bouquet Office.

BURNS—The Good Child's Gift Book of Interesting Poetry, important Counsels, and striking Anecdotes. By Rev. James Burns, D.D. Fcp 8vo cl 1s 6d. Houlston and Wright.

CASELL'S Illustrated Family Prayer. Vol. VII. New Series. 4to swd 3s, cl 4s 6d. Casell and Co.

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